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A synoptic mycoflora of Wood-Rotting Fungi of Andaman

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अंडमान के काष्ठ–विलगित कवकों का संक्षिप्त अवलोकन

जे. आर. शर्मा एवं दीपा मिश्रा

सारांश

अंडमान द्वीप समूह से काष्ठ–विलगित कवक के 14 कुलों के अंतर्गत 65 वंश एवं लगभग 164 जातियां अभिलेखित की गई हैं, 28 जातियां हायमेनोकीटा वंश (12 जातियां) , फेल्लिनस (15 जातियां) एवं इनोनोटस (एक जाति) हेमोनोकीटेसी कुल की हैं, भारत में पहली बार अभिलेखित की गई है। भारत एवं विश्व दोनों के लिए सभी जातियों के नवीनतम वर्गीकरण रुप से सटीक नाम, पूर्ण प्रमाण एवं वितरण सहित एक सूची उपलब्ध करवाई गई है। क्षेत्र में इन जातियों के सुगम अभिनिर्धारण के लिए अवलोकन कुंजी उपलब्ध करवाई गई है। उद्धरित सभी जातियों को भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण, उत्तरी क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र, देहरादून (बीएसडी) के क्रिप्टोगेमिक अनुभाग के पादपालय में सुरक्षित रखा गया है ।

ABSTRACT

About 164 species and 65 genera under 14 families of wood-rotting fungi are recorded from Andaman Islands. Out of these about 28 species belonging to the genera *Hymenochaete* (12 species), *Phellinus* (15 species) and *Inonotus* (one species) of the family Hymenochaetaceae are recorded for the first time from India. A list of all the species with their updated nomenclaturealso full citation, distribution both in India and world are provided. A synoptic key is provided for the easy identification of these species in the field. All the*Specimen* cited in the text have been deposited in the Cryptogamic section Herbarium of Botanical Survey of India (NRC) Dehradun (BSD).

Keywords: Diversity, new records, Wood-rotting, Aphyllophorales, Basidiomycetes, Andaman Islands

INTRODUCTION

The Andaman Islands (Fig-1) are a group of Indian Ocean archipelagic islands in the Bay of Bengal, between the Indian peninsula to the West and Burma to the North and East. It has 325 islands which cover an area of 6,408 km^2 (2,474 sq ml), with the Andaman Sea to the East between the islands and the coast of Burma. The highest point located in North Andaman Island is Saddle Peak at 732 m (2,402 ft). The general climatic condition of the islands is that of warm and humid tropics with the average temperature ranging between 22^0c and 32^0c. The islands receive heavy rainfall from both the south-west and north-east monsoon, the former from May to September and the latter from October to December with the average annual rainfall ranging from 3000 to 3500mm. The mean relative humidity is rather high and usually remains between 82 to 85% throughout the year.

The Littoral type vegetation of Andaman Islands contain mangroves forests, strand (Beach) vegetation, and Tidal or

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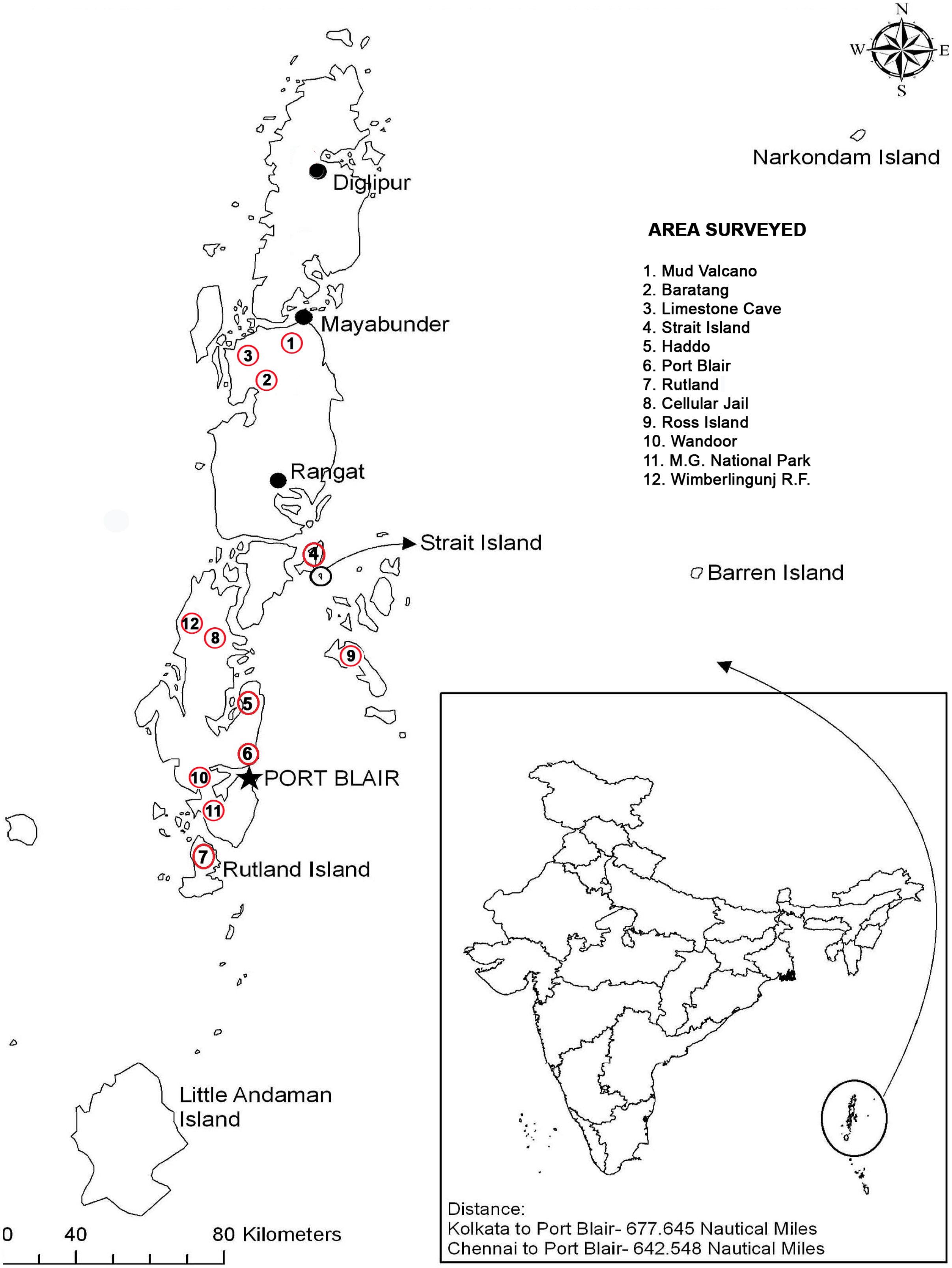

Fig -1: Andaman Islands map showing localities surveyed.

swamp forests while the Inland type contains Evergreen forests, Deciduous forests, grasslands and Hydrophytic vegetations. Common Mangroove trees are *Rhizophora mucronata* Lam., *R. conjugata* L., *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza* (L.) Lam., *etc.* Some common evergreen and deciduous tree species are *Dipterocarpus griffithii* Miq., *D. turbinatus* C. F. Gaertn*, Endospermum malaccense* Benth. ex Mull. Arg., *Sideroxylon longipetiolatum* King & Prain., *Pterocarpus dalbergioides* D C., *Diospyros marmorata* R. Parker, *Pterocarpus dalbergioides* DC, *Sageraea elliptica* (A. DC.) Hook. F. Thomson and *Albizzia lebbeck* (L.)Benth.

Species of wood-rotting fungi of the class Agaricomycetes form an integral part of the Andaman Islands ecosystems and play the primary role of formation of forest soils by decomposition of substrates. There exists a high diversity in species composition and richness, host preferences and type of wood- rots caused by them. Sujan Singh & al (1961) was perhaps the first report on wood-rotting fungi collected extensively from South Andaman and contained a list of 42 species mostly belonging to the genera *Fomes, Polyporus* and *Trametes*. All these collections are deposited in the Cryptogamic section of the Forest Research Insititute (DD) Herberium.

During a recent survey of different Andaman Islands (marked in the map) by the senior author, about 400 field numbers of wood-rotting fungi were collected during 22-30th April, 2011. The *Specimen* were first sun dried then preserved in brown packets with napthelene balls. The present checklist is an integration of the data derived from the critical examination of the specimen collected by the authors and deposited in the Cryptogamic section of the Botanical Survey of India (NRC) Dehradun herbarium (BSD) and the published information available to the authors on the Wood-rotting fungi of Andaman. After a thorough study of the material, they were assigned to 164species under 64 genera and 14 families. Interestingly, 28 species belonging to the genera *Hymenochaete*, *Inonotus* and *Phellinus* turned out to be unrecorded for Indian Mycoflora (marked with *). The *Specimen* were identified with the help of Burt 1918; Corner 1950; Eriksson &Ryvarden 1973-1976; Ryvarden 2005,2012; Ryvarden & al 2014; Hjortstam & Ryvarden 1990; Bakshi 1971; Eriksson & al 1978-1984; Reid 1965; Ryvarden & Johnsen 1980; Ryvarden & Gilbertson 1993-94; Yu- Cheng Dai. 2010; Larsen & Cobb-Poulle 1990; Sharma 1995-2012 and Leger 1998.

The taxa enumerated here, however, do not represent an exhaustive list as the major portion of the A. N. lslands still remains mycologically unexplored. The family *Hymenochaeteace* is the largest family with eight genera and about 66 species followed by *Polyporaceae* (34/60). Similarly the genus *Phellinus* with about 34 species is the largest genus followed by *Hymenochaete* (21), *Coriolopsis* (6), *Trametes* (6), *Inonotus* (4), *Fomitopsis* (3), *Hexagonia* (3)and *Lentinus* (3). Based on our observations and the survey, the most frequently encountered species of wood-rotting fungi are: *Lentinus conatus* Berk.; *L. sqarrosulus* Mont.; *Cellulariella acuta*(Berk) Zmitr.&V.Maly.; *Microporus xanthopus* (Fr.) Kunt; *Nigroporus vinosus* (Berk.) Murr.; *Scizophyllum commune* Fr.; *Hexagonia tenuis* (Hook.) Fr.; *Porostereum crassa*(Lev.) Boiden; *Earliella scabrosa* (Pers.) Gilb & Ryv.; *Daedalia sulcata*(Berk.) Ryv.; *Coriolopsis telfarii* (Kl.) Ryv.; *Phellinus rimosus* (Berk.) Pilat, *P. fastuosus*(Lloyd) Roy; *Fuscoporia gilva* (Schw.: Fr.) Wagner & Fischer; *Ganoderma curtisii* (Berk.) Murr. and *Hymenochaete rheicolor* (Mont.) Lev.

SYNOPTIC KEY TO THE WOOD-ROTTING MYCOFLORA

Auriculariaceae

1 a.	Basidiocarps soft gelatinous to somewhat leathery; basidia transversely or obliquely septat;,pores large hexagonal; hyphae dimitic, clamped	*Elmerina hexagonoides*
1 b.	Not with above combinations of characters	2

Hymenochaetaceae

2 a.	Basidiocarps brown to dark coloured, permanently darkening in KOH; hyphae coloured; clamp connections absent; setal elements present in most cases	3
2 b.	Basidiocarps white, light to bright coloured, if brown then notpermanently dark in KOH; hyphae hyaline to coloured; clamp connections present or absent	72
3 a.	Hymenophore smooth or granuliferous to hydnoid; hymenial setae always present	4
3 b.	Hymenophore poroid to rarely lamellate; hymenial setae present or absent	25
4 a.	Hymenophore hydnoid	*Dichochaete setosa*
4 b.	Hymenphore smooth or granuliferous	5

5 a.	Hymenial setae upto 15µm in diameter, upper part encrusted with hyaline amorphous granules; spores cylindrical to allantoid, up to 7 µm long	*Hymenochaete corrugata*
5 b.	Not with above combination of characters	6
6 a.	Basidiocarps effused-reflexed to pileate	7
6 b.	Basidiocarps strictly resupinate	13
7 a.	Cortex present	8
7 b.	Cortex absent	11
8 a.	Hyphidia present, encrusted with granules; setae 40-60 x 5-8 µm, without encrustations	*Hymenochaete leuteobadia*
8 b.	Hyphidia absent	9
9 a.	Tomentum upto 1000 µm thick, later disappearing and then pilear surface black; monilioid hyphal ends present in the hymenium	*Hymenochaete villosa*
9 b.	Tomentum upto 500 µm thick; pilear surface brown; monilioid hyphal ends absent in the hymenium	10
10 a.	Setal tips and contextual hyphae with crystals of amorphous matter	*Hymenochaete variegata*
10 b.	Amorphous matter not present	*Hymenochaete ochromarginata*
11 a.	Basidiocarps pileate with a (sometime branched distinct stipe); setae up to 160 µm long; usually growing on ground near trees	*Hymenochaete damicornis*
11 b.	Basidiocarps always without a stipe, sessile or µmbonate pileate; smaller; growing on wood	12
12 a.	Spores cylindrical, 5-7(-7.2) × 1.5-2.5 µm; setae 70-110 × 9-15 µm	*Hymenochaete rheicolor*
12 b.	Spores subglobose to broadly ellipsoid upto 5µm long,; setae 40-70 × 7-12 µm	*Hymenochaete attenuata*
13 a.	Setae with apical teeth	14
13 b.	Setae without apical teeth	15
14 a.	Spores 5-6 × 2.5-3.5 µm; setal teeth up to 5 µm high	*Hymenochaete pellicula*
14 b.	Spores 3.5-4 × 1.5-1.7µm; setal teeth up to 1µm high	*Hymenochaete separabilis*
15 a.	Hyphidia present	16
15 b.	Hyphidia absent	20
16 a.	Hyphidia simple	*Hymenochaete innexa*
16 b.	Hyphidia acanthohyphidia or dendrohyphidia	17
17 a.	Acanthohyphidia present; cortex and hyphal layer absent	*Hymenochaete murina*
17 b.	Dendrohyphidia present; cortex and hyphal layer present or rarely absent	18
18 a.	Cortex and hyphal layer present; dendrohyphidia numerous with pinnatified tips	*Hymenochaete pinnatifida*
18 b.	Cortex and hyphal layer absent; dendrohyphidia rare to numerous not with pinnatified tips	19
19 a.	Setae 50-70 × 6-10µm; spores cylindrical 5-6 x 2-2.8 µm	*Hymenochaete floridea*
19 b.	Setae 25-45× 5-8µm; spores broadly ellipsoid, 1.1-1.3 × 2.5-3µm	*Hymenochaete indica*
20 a.	Hyphal layer present	21
20 b.	Hyphal layer absent	23
21 a.	Setae 35-80 µm long	*Hymenochaete unicolor*
21 b.	Setae 80-170µm long	22
22 a.	Hymenial setae curved or slightly sigmoid, up to 170 µm long; hymenophore deeply cracked and lacerate	*Hymenochaete depallens*
22 b.	Hymenial setae subulate or subfusoid, up to 100µm long; hymenophore not cracked with age	*Hymenochaete gigaspora*
23 a.	Spores cylindrical 3-4.5 × 1.5-2 µm	*Hymenochaete vallata*
23 b.	Spores ellipsoid, larger	24

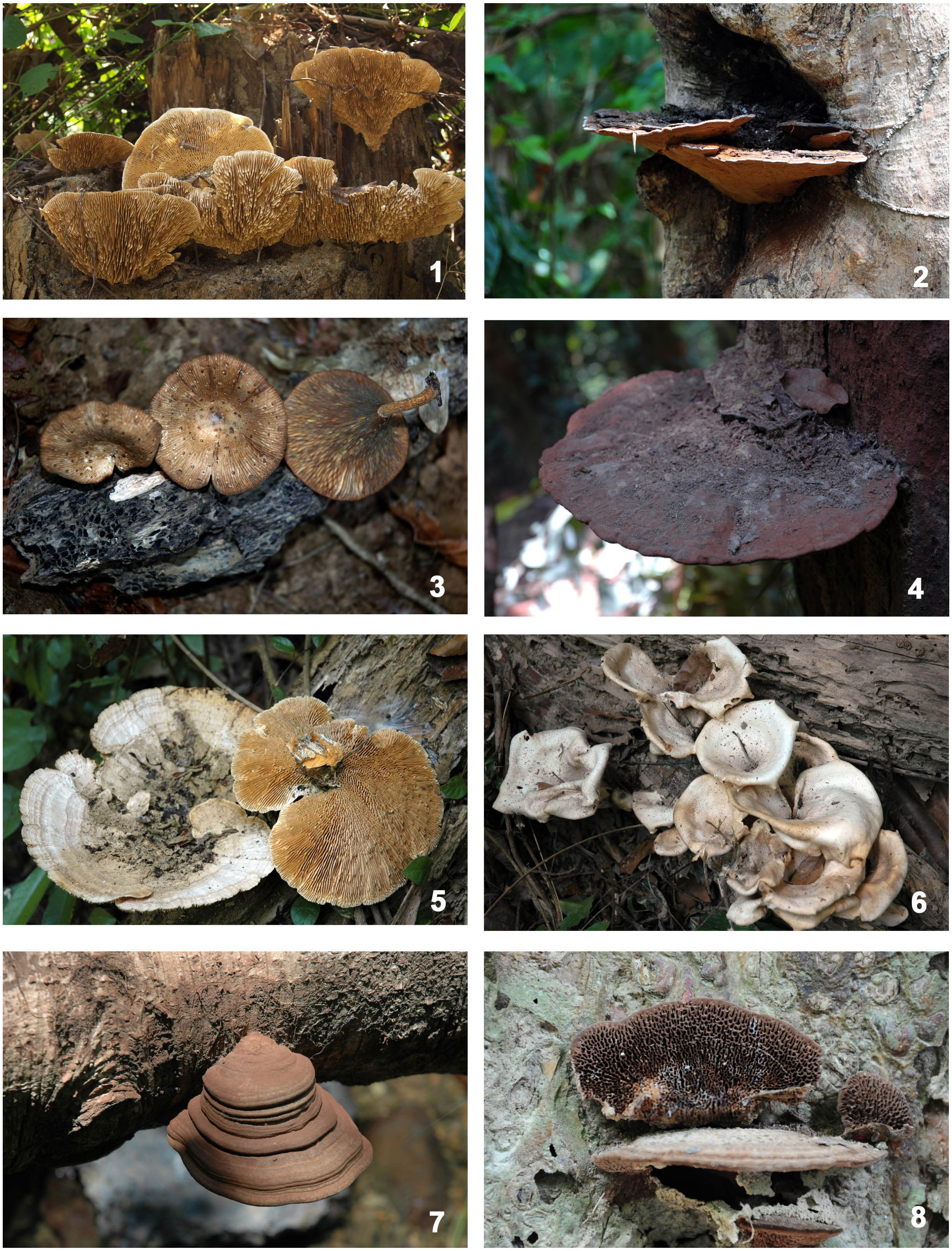

Plate -1: Wood rotting fungi of Andaman. 1) *Earliella scabrosa* (Pers.) Gilb. & Ryv., 2) *Phellinus sublinteus* (Murr.) Ryv, 3) *Lentinus squarrosulus* Mont, 4) *Nigrofomes melanoporus* (Mont.) Murr., 5) *Lenzites acute* Berk., 6) *Lentinus connatus* Berk., 7) *Ganoderma phillippi* (Bres. & Henn. ex Sacc.) Bres., 8) *Daedalea sulcata* (Berk.) Ryv.

24 a. Setae 20-40 × 6-9 µm; mostly T-shaped; spores 4.5-6 × 2.5-3.5 µm; on Bamboos *Hymenochaete muroiana*
24 b. Setae 50-70 × 5-8µm; subulate; spores 4.2-5.5 × 2-2.5µm; on other woods *Hyemochaete minuscula*

25 a. Basidiocarps pileate, laterally or centrally stipitate 26
25 b. Basidiocarps resupinate to pileate, sessile to rarely with a lateral tapering base 29

26 a. Basidiocarps sessile; greyish black overall; margin thick, obtuse *Inonotus luteoumbrina*
26 b. Basidiocarps sessile to substipitate, reddish brown to black near the base and bright or golden brown near the margin; margin thin, acute 27

27 a. Spores broadly to oblong ellipsoid *Aurificaria flammans*
27 b. Spores globose to subglobose 28

28 a. Spores 4-5.5 × 3.5-4.5 *Aurificaria poncei*
28 b. Spores 5-7 × 4.5-6µm *Aurificaria indica*

29 a. Hyphal system monomitic, generative hyphae thin to thick-walled, with conspicuous septa, narrow to wide, pale brown; basidiocarps thin, flexible, more brittle and fragile when dry, annual *Cyclomyces setiporus*
29 b. Hyphal system dimitic with skeletal hyphae; generative hyphae delicate, thin-walled, narrow, septate, hyaline; basidiocarps mostly woody hard, perennial 30

30 a. Context homogenous, black zone absent *Inonotus rickii*
30 b. Context duplex, a black zone seperating the upper loose part from the denser lower part. 31

31 a. Setal hyphae and /or tramal setae present 32
31 b. Setal hyphae and / or tramal seate absent 39

32 a. Hymenial setae present 33
32 b. Hymenial setae absent 37

33 a. Basidiocarps resupinate 34
33 b. Basidiocarps effused- reflexed to pileate 35

34 a. Contexual setal hyphae present; tramal setae absent; spores globose, 4.5- 5.8 × 3.5-5.5 µm *Phellinus orientalis*
34 b. Contexual setal hyphae absent; tramal setae present; spores ellipsoid, 4.2-5 × 2.8-3.2 µm *Phellinus rufitinctus*

35 a. Pores 3-4 per mm; context and tubes much different in colour; spores 7-8.5 (9) µm in diam *Phellinus hoehnelii*
35 b. Pores 5-10 per mm; context and tubes concolorous; spores up to 6.5µm in diam 36

36 a. Basidiocarps effused-reflexed to applanate; setal hyphae with obtuse ends, up to 7 µm wide and not much different from the skeletal hyphae *Phellinus lamaensis*
36 b. Basidiocarps ungulate to rarely applanate; setal hyphae with acute ends, up to 25 µm wide, much darker and thicker than the skeletal hyphae *Inonotus pachyphloeus*

37 a. Basidiocarps effused –reflexed to subapplanate; setal hyphae with obtuse ends, running all along the dissepiments and frequently projecting into the lumen of the tubes *Phellinus noxius*
37 b. Basidiocarps not as above; setal hyphae with acute ends, running parallel in the middle of the dissepiments and usually not projecting into the lumen of the tubes 38

38 a. Basidiocarps ungulate; spores hyaline becoming pale yellow; subglobose, 4-5 × 3.5-4µm *Phellinus melanodermus*
38 b. Basidiocarps resupinate; spores hyaline; broadly ellipsoid 1-1.6× 2.8 - 3.5µm *Phellinus longisetulosus*

39 a. Hymenial setae present 40
39 b. Hymenial setae absent 53

40 a. Basidiocarps resupinate 41
40 b. Basidiocarps pileate 47

41 a.	Hymenial setae predominantly 15-3o µm long	42
41 b.	Hymenial setae predominantly 25-50 µm long	46
42 a.	Spores up to 6.5 µm in diam, strongly dextrinoid	43
42 b.	Spores up to 5um in diam, nondextrinoid	44
43 a.	Hymenial setae rare to absent	*Phellinus punctatus*
43 b.	Hymenial setae abundant	*Phellinus pseudopunctatus*
44 a.	Hymenial setae 12-18 µm long; pore surface deep µmber brown	*Phellinus luctuosus*
44 b.	Hymenial setae 18-30 µm long; pore surface pale Yellowish to rusty brown	45
45 a.	Pore surface pale yellowish brown; surface cracking with age; pores 4-6 per mm	*Phellinus glaucescens*
45 b.	Pore surface rusty brown; not cracking with age; pores 8-10 per mm	*Phellinus cesatii*
46 a.	Spores strongly dextrinoid, 5.5-6 × 4.5-5 µm; ventricose cystidia with elongated apical portion present..	*Phellinus sonorae*
46 b.	Spores not dextrinoid,3.5-4.5 × 3-3.5 µm; cystidia absent	*Phellinus purpureogilvus*
47 a.	Hymenial setae 12-25 µm	48
47 b.	Hymenial setae 30-90µm	49
48 a.	Spores pale to rusty brown; basidiocarps pendent with a distinct tapering base;	*Phellinus dependens*
48 b.	Spores hyaline; basidiocarps applanate to subungulate without a distinct tapering base	*Phellinus rhabarbarinus*
49 a.	Spores up to 8.5 µm in the longest dimensions.	50
49 b.	Spores up to 5 µm in the longest dimensions	52
50 a.	Spores strongly dextrinoid; ventricose to bottle shaped cystidioles with long tips present	*Phellinus sonorae*
50 b.	Spores negative in Melzer's; cystidioles as found above not present	51
51 a.	Hymenial setae straight or weakly curved, 25-40 × 10-12 µm; spores subglobose to ellipsoid, 5.5- 7.5 × 4.5-6 µm	*Phellinus setulosus*
51 b.	Hymenial setae straight, 25-30 × 5-7 µm; spores globose to subglobose, 5-6 × 4.6-5.6 µm	*Phellinus reichingeri*
52 a.	Hymenial setae up to 40 µm long;pilear surface glabrous or warted to rugulose;spores broadly ellipsoid, 3-4 µm wide	*Fuscoporia gilva*
52 b.	Hymenial setae up to 90 µm long;pileus persistently velutinate in narrow concentric zones; spores oblong ellipsoid, 2-3 µm wide	*Phellinus senex*
53 a.	Basidiocarps resupinate	*Phellinus membranaceus*
53 b.	Basidiocarps effused-reflexed to pileate	54
54 a.	Spores up to 3.5(-4) µm in longest dimensions, globose to subglobose	55
54 b.	Spores up to 7(7.5) µm in the longest dimensions	56
55 a.	Basidiocarps pileate to applanate, up to 200 mm broad and wide; pore surface yellowish or golden brown, receding; spores hyaline to pale yellowish	*Phellinus pectinatus*
55 b.	Basidiocarps effused-reflexed, up to 40 mm broad and wide; pore surface rusty to greyish brown, not receding; spores golden to pale rusty brown	*Phellinus caryophyllii*
56 a.	Basidiocarps usually laterally stipitate; spores cylindrical to oblong ellipsoid, hyaline	*Phellinus discipes*
56 b.	Basidiocarps resupinate to sessile pileate; spores globose to subglobose or ellipsoid, hyaline to brown	57
57 a.	Spores hyaline to pale golden brown	58
57 b.	Spores rusty brown	60
58 a.	Context with a black resinous substance in the form of stiff drops; spores 6-7.2 × 4.7-6.1 µm, cyanophilous	*Phellinus resinaceus*
58 b.	Context without any resinous substance; spores smaller, acyanophilous	59

59 a.	Pilear surface cracking radially or concentrically at maturity; pores 7-9 per mm; spores 5-6.5 × 4.5-5.5 µm, globose to drop shaped	*Phellinus adamantinus*
59 b.	Pilear surface smooth or weakly rimose; pores larger; spores globose to subglobose, 4.5-6 × 4-5 µm	*Phellinus crocatus*
60 a.	Spores olivaceous brown in KOH	*Inonotus luteoumbrinus*
60 b.	Spores dark brown to reddish brown in KOH	61
61 a.	Spores mostly globose to subglobose	62
61 b.	Spores mostly ellipsoid, broadly ellipsoid, less frequently subglobose	69
62 a.	Basidiocarps triquetrous; pores 8-11 per mm; spores 4-5 × 2.5- 3.5 µm	*Phellinus minutiporus*
62 b.	Basidiocarps not as above; pores 4-6 per mm; spores larger	63
63 a.	Basidiocarps attached by a lateral base; pores larger; spores 4.5-5.5 × 4-4.5 µm	*Inonotus lloydii*
63 b.	Not as above	64
64 a.	Contexual skeletal hyphae up to 4 µm diam	65
64 b.	Contexual skeletal hyphae upto 8µm diam	66
65 a.	Pilear surface rusty to blackish in narrow sulcate zones; margin thin, narrow; pores 6-8 per mm; spores 4-5 × 3.5-4 µm	*Phellinus sancti-georgii*
65 b.	Upper surface yellowish to reddish brown; pores 4-5 per mm; margin thick and round; spores 5-6 × 4-5 µm	*Phellinus merrillii*
66 a.	Upper surface matted tomentose, remaining so at maturity, not glabrous; context fissile, not fibrous with some black lines present	*Phellinus swieteniae*
66 b.	Upper surface glabrous, sulcate; context fibrous not fissile, black lines absent	67
67 a.	Basidiocarps hard and corky, upper surface soft, tomentose, brownish black with age, rough, minutely nodulose, often with concentri zones; margin thin and acute; spores 3.5-4.5 × 3.5-4 µm; usually parasitic on *Swietenia, Mimusops* and *Casuarina*	*Phellinus fastuosus*
67 b.	Basidiocarps woody hard; upper surface smooth, not nodulose; spores larger; mostly on dead deciduous wood	68
68 a.	Basidiocarps woody hard and subungulate; upper surface glabrous, dark brown, smooth; margin thick and round; spores 4.5-5.6 × 4.3-5.5 µm; on dead deciduous woods.	*Phellinus rhytiphloeus*
68 b.	Basidiocarps applanate, sulcate in wide zones, pale reddish brown to blackish at the base; spores 4.5-5.5 × 4-4.5 µm.	*Fulvifomes nilgheriensis*
69 a.	Spores up to 7.5 µm long	70
69 b.	Spores up to 6 µm long	71
70 a.	Pilear surface glabrous, rimose with age; context with a reddish black core at base; skeletal hyphae up to 5µm wide; usually parasitic on leguminaceous trees	*Phellinus badius*
70 b.	Pilear surface glabrous, deeply cracked radially and concentrically forming polygon-like woody scales; granular core absent; skeletal hyphae up to 8 µm wide; on other hosts	*Phellinus rimosus*
71 a.	Pilear surface persistently velutinate-tomentose, remaining so or becoming glabrous from base.; skeletal hyphae up to 5 µm wide	*Phellinus fastuosus*
71 b.	Pilear surface not as above ; skeletal hyphae up to 8 µm wode	*Fulvifomes nilgheriensis*
72 a.	Spores with double wall, inner wall brown to hyaline and with papillae, elongated ridges or a coarse reticulated pattern outer wall hyaline and thin enveloping the inner wall;spores round to truncate	73
72 b.	Spores not as above	79

Ganodermataceae

73 a.	Basidiocarps sessile to stipitate; spores truncate	74
73 b.	Basidiocarps stipitate; spores ovoid to globose	77
74 a.	Pilear surface non-laccate, pilear crust usually not composed of closely packed clavate end cells	*Ganoderma philippii*
74 b.	Pilear surface laccate; pilear crust usually palisade of closely packed clavate end cells	75

75 a. Pilear context uniformly coloured dark to chestnut brown *Ganoderma amboinense*
75 b. Pilear context composed of two layers, whitish to pale yellowish brown upper and dark brown lower near to the tubes 76

76 a. Basidiocarps distinctly stipitate *Ganoderma curtisii*
76 b. Basidiocarps sessile or rarely substipitate with a narrow or contracted base *Ganoderma resinaceum*

77 a. Pilear crust laccate or glittery *Amauroderma subresinosum*
77 b. Pilear crust dull, not laccate 78

78 a. Context white; pores 6-8 per mm *Amauroderma rugosum*
78 b. Context brown; pores 5-6 permm *Amauroderma rude*

79 a. Hymenophore poroid to meruloid or irpicioid, daedalioid to lamellate 80
79 b. Hymenophore smooth, tuberculate, odontioid, hydnoid or alveolar torarely lamellate 142

80 a. Basidiocarps soft tremellaceous, ceraceous; hymenophore meruloid to poroid; hymenium extending over edges of dissepiments 81
80 b. Basidiocarps not tremellaceous but tough and leathery; hymenophore poroid to lamellate; hymenium not extending over edges of dissepiments 82

Meruliaceae

81 a. Basidiocarps pileate *Flaviporus liebmanii*
81 b. Basidiocarps resupinate *Flaviporus hunua*

Polyporaceae

82 a. Hymenophore lamellate, basidiocarps firm tough, often persistent 83
82 b. Hymenophore typically tubular or alveolar, basidiocarps usually not as above 85

83 a. Pilear surface with detersile squamules which may be small and confined to the centre of the pileus *Lentinus squarrosulus*
83 b. Pilear surface glabrous or with appressed fibrils 84

84 a. Hyphal system dimitic with unbranched skeletal hyphae; stipe long central or excentric. *Lentinus connatus*
84 b. Hyphal system dimitic with branched binding hyphae; stipe short, mostly lateral *Lentinus sajor-caju*

85 a. Basidiocarps stipitate or substipitate 86
85 b. Basidiocarps resupinate, effused--reflexed, sessile to very rarely with a narrow base 93

86 a. Basidiocarps arising from an underground sclerotium *Lignosus sacer*
86 b. Basidiocarps mostly on dead wood/living trees 87

87 a. Dendroid binding hyphae present and dominating; spores cylindrical, pilear surface glabrous to squamulose 88
87 b. Dendroid binding hyphae absent; skeletal hyphae dominating; spores allantoid to ellipsoid 90

88 a. Basidiocarps sessile to dimidiate or flabelliform with only a tapering base; tropical species *Polyporus grammocephalus*
88 b. Basidiocarps distinctly stipitate either centrally or laterally 89

89 a. Pores 1-2 per mm *Favolus tenuiculus*
89 b. Pores 3-8 per mm *Polyporus tricholoma*

90 a. Hyphal system trimitic; coralloid elements present along the dissepiment; spores allantoid 91
90 b. Hyphal system dimitic with skeletals; coralloid elements absent; spores globose to subglobose 92

91 a. Stipe central to excentric *Microporus xanthopus*
91 b. Stipe lateral; pilei flabelliform, spathulate to dimidiate *Microporus affinis*

92 a. Pore surface white to pale straw coloured *Microporellus dealbatus*
92 b. Pore surface pale violet to chocolate brown *Microporellus chocolatus*

93 a. Hymenophore hynoid, lamellate, daedaleoid to sinuous 94
93 b. Hymenophore poroid 103

94 a.	Generative hyphae simple septate	*Flavodon flavus*
94 b.	Generative hyphae with clamps	95
95 a.	Cystidia present	96
95 b.	Cystidia absent	97
96 a.	Pores 1-2 per mm; pilear surface hirsute-tomentose	*Trichaptum byssogenum*
96 b.	Pores 3-6 per mm; pilear surface velutinate – tomentose to strigose- hirsute	*Trichaptum sector*
97 a.	Basidiocarps woody, single to imbricate and often large, brown to tabacco-coloured or dark reddish brown; context brown	*Daedalea sulcata*
97 b.	Basidiocarps tough, coriaceous, mostly imbricate and small light to woody brown; context white to pale brown	98
98 a.	Hymenophore daedaleoid to lamellate; binding hyphae sword-like with parallel sidebranches; dark red to blackish cuticle from base absent	99
98 b.	Hymenophore sinuous to daedaleoid; binding hyphae without sword-like side branches; dark red to blackish cuticle spreading from base	100
99 a.	Basidiocarps pure white to straw coloured; surface asperculate, hispid with agglutinated hyphae; spores 4-5µm long	*Lenzites vespacea*
99 b.	Basidiocarps yellowish to tan coloured, soft velutinate and glabrous; spores 6-8µm long	*Cellulariella acuta*
100 a.	Basidiocarps usually upto 25mm long and wide; pilear surface white, becoming black with age	*Fomitopsis scutellata*
100 b.	Basidiocarps wider and longer than 30mm; pilear surface reddish brown to black	101
101 a.	Pilear surface with a reddish black, glabrous, glossy crust	*Neofomitella rhodophaea*
101 b.	Pilear suface with a greyish to black dull, sulcate crust	102
102 a.	Crust radially cracked	*Fomitopsis dochmius*
102 b.	Crust not radially cracked	*Fomitopsis semitostus*
103 a.	Spores ornamented	104
103 b.	Spores smooth	105
104 a.	Basidiocarps resupinate	*Pachykytospora papyracea*
104 b.	Basidiocarps effused-reflexed to pileate	*Amylosporus campbellii*
105 a.	Generative hyphae simple septate	106
105 b.	Generative hyphae with clamps	113
106 a.	Basidiocarps sulphur yellow or orange to purplish black	*Nigrofomes melanoporus*
106 b.	Basidiocarps white, light or greyish to light yellowish brown	107
107 a.	Cystidia present	*Oxyporus cervino-gilvus*
107 b.	Cystidia absent	108
108 a.	Basidiocarps resupinate	109
108 b.	Basidiocarps effused-reflexed to pileate	112
109 a.	Spores sub-globose to broadly ellipsoid, 3.5-5µm wide	*Ceriporia xylostromatoides*
109 b.	Spores cylindrical allantoid to oblong-ellipsoid, 2-3µm wide	110
110 a.	Pore surface pale brownish purple to deep purple; sporesallantoid	*Ceripora purpurea*
110 b.	Pore surface cream yellow, sordid brown and without any purple tint; spores cylindrical to allantoid	111
111 a.	Spores cylindrical, 2-3 µm wide; pores 1-3per mm	*Ceriporia mellea*
111 b.	Spores allantoid 1.5-2 µm wide; pores 4-5 per mm	*Ceriporia viridans*

112 a.	Basidiocarps spathulate to dimidiate with contracted base; pore surface white to pale brown; pores radially elongated; tube layers not gelatinized spores cylindrical, upto 12 µm long	*Favolus brasilensis*
112 b.	Basidiocarps broadly attached; pore surface pinkish brown; tubes becoming gelatinous hard and brittle; spores allantiod, up to 6µm long	*Gloeoporus thelophoroides*
113 a.	Tubes and context cinnabar red, brown, orange, vinaceous brown to violet	114
113 b.	Tubes and context white, pale yellow to light yellowish brown	128
114 a.	Tubes and context orange or brick red to cinnabar red	*Pyrofomes albo-marginatus*
114 b.	Tubes and context vinaceous brown, blackish or violet to purplish black	115
115 a.	Pores surface and context vinaceous brown to purplish black	116
115 b.	Pores surface pinkish white to brown; context brown	117
116 a.	Pileus vinaceous brown, glabrous, concentrically zonate; pore surface vinaceous brown; spores allantoid to cylindrical	*Nigroporus vinosus*
116 b.	Pileus greyish or bluish brown, warted or tuberculose, usually azonate; pore surface greyish or bluish brown; spores ellipsoid	*Nigroporus durus*
117 a.	Basidiocarps fleshy and sappy when fresh; hyphal system mono/dimitic	*Hapalopilus albocitrinus*
117 b.	Basidiocarps tough and hard; hyphal system di-trimitic	118
118 a.	Skeletal hyphae strongly dextrinoid; spores navicular or ellipsoid, thick-walled	*Loweporus tephroporus*
118 b.	Skeletal hyphae nondextrinoid; spores cylindrical, thin-walled	119
119 a.	Pileus glabrous, velutinate or with forked strigose hairs; pores larger, usually larger than 1-3 per mm; spores longer than 12µm	120
119 b.	Pilear velutinate to hirsute; pores usually not larger than 2-4 per mm; spores normally shorter than 12µm	123
120 a.	Pilear surface with long, dark, stiff, erect or branched hairs	121
120 b.	Pilear surface velutinate to glabrous	122
121 a.	Basidiocarps up to 10mm thick; pores 1-2per mm	*Hexagonia hirta*
121 b.	Basidiocarps up to 20mm thick; pores 2-5mm wide	*Hexagonia apiaria*
122 a.	Basidiocarpsusually 20-60mm wide with a reddish black coatingnear the base; spores up to 18µm long	*Hexagonia tenuis*
122 b.	Basidiocarps 30-150mm wide without any coating; spores up to 13µm long	*Trametes variegata*
123 a.	Pileus velutinate-tomentose to hispid	124
123 b.	Pilear more or less glabrous	127
124 a.	Pilear surface soft and adpresed velutinate	125
124 b.	Pilear surface hirsute to hispid	126
125 a.	Basidiocarps mostly resupinate with narrow effused pilei; pore surface and tubes pale brown; skeletal hyphae dextrinoid	*Coriolopsis bruneoleuca*
125 b.	Basidiocarps mostly pileate, applanate; pore suface and tubes dark brown; skeletal hyphae non-dextrinoid	*Coriolopsis caperata*
126 a.	Pileus ochraceous to cinnamon; pores 1-2per mm	*Coriolopsis telfairii*
126 b.	Pileus dark reddish brown; pores 3-4per mm	*Coriolopsis aspera*
127 a.	Pileus, context and tubes olivaceous brown; pileususually warted near base	*Coriolopsis strumosa*
127 b.	Pileus, context and tubes dark brown; pileus without out growths from the base	*Coriolopsis sanguinaria*
128 a.	Hyphal system monomitic	*Ceriporiopsis rivulosa*
128 b.	Hyphal system di/trimitic	129
129 a.	Spores thick-walled truncate and/or hyphae amyloid and dextrinoid in Melzer's reagent	130
129 b.	Spores thin-walled cylindrical and/or hyphae nonamyloid and non dextrinoid in Melzer's reagent	134
130 a.	Pores shallow; dendrohypidia present along the dissapiments; hymenium lining the bottom of the tube walls	131

130 b. Pores not shallow; dendrohyphidia absent, hymenium restricted to the tubes walls 132

131 a. Pores surface bluish to greyish black; only on monocotyledons *Grammothele fuligo*
131 b. Pores surface cream to pale brown; on deciduous wood; pores 2-5 per mm; spores 7-18 μmlong *Grammothele delicatula*

132 a. Spores thick-walled, cylindrical *Megasporoporia cavernulosa*
132 b. Spores thin-walled, truncate 133

133 a. Skeletal hyphae hyaline; spores hyaline *Perenniporia martia*
133 b. Skeletal hyphae and spores pale brown *Loweporus tephroporus*

134 a. Basidiocarps resupinate; pores shallow; hymenium lining the bottom of tubes; pores usually with central papillae; dendrohyphidia present in the dissepiments *Theleporus calcicolor*
134 b. Basidiocarps pileate to resupinate; pores not shallow and without hymenium at the bottom; without central papillae and dendrohyphidia 135

135 a. Pores surface grey; substrate below basidiocarps with distinct red-zones *Tinctoporellus epimiltinus*
135 b. Pore surface whitish, cream to light brown; substrate never with distinct red zones 136

136 a. Hyphal system dimitic *Antrodiella fissiliformis*
136 b. Hyphal system trimitic 137

137 a. Basidiocarps annual; dark red to reddish black cuticle spreading from base; pores angular, sinuous to daedaleoid *Earliella scabrosa*
137 b. Basidiocarps annual to perennial; red cuticle absent; pores round to angular 138

138 a. Pilear surface coarsely hirsute, tomentum up to 10mm thick; Basidiocarps white to pale brown *Trametes leonina*
138 b. Pilear surface smooth or tomentose to hirsute, tomentum less than 4mm thick; Basidiocarps white, cream to greyish 139

139 a. Pilear surface hirsute to hispid or villose *Trametes pubescens*
139 b. Pilear surface more or less glabrous or velvety becoming glabrous with age 140

140 a. Pores 1-2(3) per mm *Trametes menziezii*
140 b. Pores 4-8 per mm 141

141 a. Basidiocarps very thin, papery, up to 3 mm thick *Trametes cotonea*
141 b. Basidiocarps not papery thin, 6-10 mm thick *Trametes marianna*

142 a. Basidiocarps effused-reflexed to pileate, sessile or stalked, texture tough, coriaceous to woody, stereoid; hymenophore smooth to tuberculate; hyphae mono to trimatic; clamps present or absent; basidia short, clavate, 4-spored 143
142 b. Not with above combination of characters 149

143 a. Basidiocarps typically stipitate, upper surface often not zoned; hyphae mono to trimitic, generative hyphae usually with prominent clamps; hymenial cystidia uncommon; gloeocystidia often present; spores nonamyloid 144
143 b. Basidiocarps effused-reflexed to pileate, rarely stalked, upper surface often zoned; hyphae dimitic with skeletal; clamps usually absent, hymenial cystidia common; gloeocystidia usually absent; spores amyloid or nonamyloid 146

Podoscyphaceae
144 a. Basidiocarps rather thick, opaque; pileus narrows down to a very short, broad flattened, stipe-like portion; hymenium decurrent, ochraceous cream; pilear surface radiately wrinkled *Podoscypha glabrescens*
144 b. Basidiocarps not with above characters 145

145 a. Basidiocarps thin, more or less diaphanous; conspicuous mycelial disc present; stipe expanding above into a small cuneate or ligulate pileus; caulocystidia with strongly thickened walls *Podoscypha venustula* var. *cuneata*
145 b. Basidiocarps thicker, not diaphanous; lacking conspicuous basal mycelial disc; caulocystidia thin-walled *Podoscypha petalodes*

Stereaceae
146 a. Basidiocarps woody in texture; hymenium stratose; acanthocystidia present *Acanthofungus ahmadii*
146 b. Basidiocarps not woody in texture; hymenium not stratum; acanthocystidia absent or rare 147

147 a. Hymenial cystidia absent *Xylobolus princeps*

147 b. Hymenial cystidia present rough to finely encrusted 148

148 a. Hyphal system monomitic *Lopharia rhodocarpa*
148 b. Hyphal system dimitic with skeletal hyphae *Lopharia papyracea*

149 a. Basidiocarps invariably resupinate, or rarely effused-reflexed, texture soft, arachnoid, hypochnoid, pelliculose, ceraceous tomembraneous; hymenophore smooth, occasionally odontioid or rarely poroid; hyphal system monomiticor rarely dimitic; basidiashort to long, clavate to cylindrical, utriform to urniform, 2-8 spored 150
149 b. Not with above combination of characters 156

150 a. Basidiocarps ceraceous, membranous, brightly coloured hymenial surface; cystidia conspicuous;clamps absent 151
150 b. Not with above combinations of characters 152

Phanerochaetaceae
151 a. Hyphae monomitic, simple septate; thick-walled cystidia present *Porostereum crassa*
151 b. Hyphae dimitic with skeletals,generative hyphae clamped; thick-walled cystidia absent *Porostereum spadiceum*

Corticiaceae
152 a. Spores amyloid *Aleurodiscus amorphus*
152 b. Spores inamyloid 153

153 a. Basidiocarps mostly bright or dark coloured; spores upto 16µm long *Peniophora aurantiaca*
153 b. Basidiocarps white to yellow or brown, spores shorter 154

154 a. Basidiocarps irpicoid, hydnoid or subporoid *Schizophora flavipora*
154 b. Basidiocarps smooth or tuberculate 155

155 a. Cystidia of two kinds strongly encrusted and small fusiform sulphocystidia present; spores smooth *Metulodontia nivea*
155 b. Cystidia of one kind; thin–walled, capitate, smooth, basidia pleural; spores rough or striate ornamentations *Xenasma pulverulentum*

156 a. Spores coloured, thick-walled, smooth to ornamented 157
156 b. Spores hyaline to weakly coloured, thin-walled, mostly smooth, rarely ornamented 161

Coniophoraceae
157 a. Basidiocarps not reacting with KOH; hyphae hyaline or pigmented, loosely or densely arranged; spores not angular, smooth or finely ornamented, cyanophilous *Coniophora arida*
157 b. Basidiocarps becoming dark greenish with KOH; hyphae pigmented, loosely arranged; spores often angular, verrucose, echinulate or tuberculate, acyanophilous 158

Thelephoraceae
158 a. Basidiocarps bluish when fresh, deep to yellowish green when dry; spores turning violet or bluish violet in 3% KOH *Amaurodon viridis*
158 b. Basidiocarps not coloured as above; spores never turning violet or bluish violet in 3% KOH 159

159 a. Basidiocarps not strictly effused *Thelephora gelatinoides*
159 b. Basidiocarps strictly effused 160

160 a. Hymenial surface hydnoid *Tomentella calcicola*
160 b. Hymenial surface smooth to granulose *Tomentella cinerascens*

161 a. Hyphal system dimitic, rarely monomitic; skeletal hyphae strongly dextrinoid and may be laxly branched or modified into dichohyphidia or stellate setae; catahymenium present; gloeocystidia usually present 162
161 b. Not with above combination of characters 165

Lachnocladiaceae
162 a. Skeletal hyphae laxly branched, with long internodes; basidiocarps more or less leathery in texture *Scytinostroma praestans*
162 b. Dichohyphidia very closely, branched with short internodes; basidiocarps membranous to somewhat crustose but not leathery in texture 163
163 a. Spores nonamyloid, ellipsoid to broadly ellipsoid, smooth, lacking an exosporium *Vararia vassilievae*

163 b.	Spores amyloid, globose, exosporium continuous, usually oragnised into warts or spines	164
164 a.	Dichohyphidia obscure to scanty both in context and hymenium; gloeocystidia abundant	*Dichostereum effuscata*
164 b.	Dichohyphidia prominent and abundant in context and hymenium; gloeocystidia scanty	*Dichostereum rhodosporum*
Schizophyllaceae		
165 a.	Basidiocarps cup shaped, attached at the vertex by a constricted, sometimes stalk-like base becoming appressed with loose margin, or develop more strongly at one side or forming split gills mainly by marginal proliferation in the form of radiating lobes	*Schizophyllum commune*
165 b.	Not with above combination of characters	166
Clavariadelphaceae		
166 a.	Sclerotium present	*Typhula ovata*
166 b.	Sclerotium absent	167
167 a.	Heads light to deep pink; stem short, white; spores 5.6-6.5 × 2.5-3µm; on dead leaves.	*Pistillaria granulata*
167 b.	Heads white, yellowish to brown; spores smaller	168
168 a.	Heads brown to cinnamon yellow; on twigs	*Pistillaria fuscipes*
168 b.	Heads white to yellowish; on leaves of trees	*pistillaria setipes*

ENUMERATION

AURICULARIACEAE

Elmerina hexagonoides (David. & Jacq.) Nunez, Folia Cryptog. Estonia 33: 100. 1998 **;** *Aporpium hexagonoides* David. & Jacq., Gdns' Bull., Singapore 29: 151. 1977.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Mount Harriet, on rotting hardwood trunk, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 105196, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Eastern & Western Himalaya, A & N Islands).

CLAVARIADELPHACEAE

Pistillaria fuscipes (Pers.) Corner, Ann. Bot. Mem.1: 481. 1950; *Clavaria fuscipes* Pers., Mycol. Eur. (Erlanga) 1: 158. 1822.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Wimberligung Reserve Forest, on dead wood, 27.03.2013, *JRS* 100533, (BSD).

*Distribution***:** India (Sikkim & A & N Islands) Malaysia, France

Pistillaria granulata Pat., Tab. analyt. Fung. (Paris) (3): 118. 1884.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Rut Island, on dead tree of *Cocos nucifera*, 25.03.2013, *JRS* 100582, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Western Himalaya & A & N Islands), France.

Pistillaria setipes Grev., Scott. Crypt. fl. (Edinburgh) 6: 61. 1828.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Rut Island, on dead tree trunk, 25.03.2013, *JRS* 100682, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Western Himalaya & A & N Islands), Holland, Sweden.

Typhula ovata Karst., Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk 37: 183. 1882.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Rut island, on dead hard-wood, 25.03.2013, *JRS* 105561, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A & N Islands) France.

CONIOPHORACEAE

Coniophora arida (Fr.) Karst.,Not. Sällsk. Fauna et Fl. Fenn. Förh.9: 370. 1868; *Thelephora arida* Fr., Elench. fung. (Greifswald) 1: 197. 1828.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Baratang, on dead tree trunks, 23.03.2013, *JRS* 100532, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Western Himalaya, A & N Islands) Sewden, England, New York.

CORTICIACEAE

Aleurodiscus amorphus (Fr.) Schroet.,in Cohn, Krypt.-Fl. Schlesien (Breslau) 3.1(25–32): 429. (1888) [1889]; *Peziza amorpha* Pers., Syn. Meth.Fung. (Göttingen) 2: 657. 1801.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Manjari, on tree trunks, 25.03.2013, *JRS* 100542, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Western Himalaya, A & N Islands) Sewden, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, France, USA, Canada.

Metulodontia nivea (Karst.)Parm., Consp. System. Corticiac. (Tartu): 118. 1968; *Kneiffia nivea* P. Karst., Hedwigia 35(4): 173. 1896.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Mount Harriet, on dead branches & Logs, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100542, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Eastern & Western Himalaya, A & N Islands) Sweden, Finland, Norway, Central Europe, North America & USSR.

Peniophora aurantiaca (Bres.) v. Hohn. & Litsch., Sber. Akad.Wiss.Wien, Math.-naturw.Kl., Abt. 115: 1583. 1906; *Corticium aurantiacum*Bres., Fung. Trident. 2(8-10): 37. 1892.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National Park, onrotting stump of *Cocos nucifera*, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100561, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Western Himalaya, A & N Islands) Europe, USA.

Schizopora flavipora (Berk. & M.A. Curtis ex Cooke) Ryvarden, Mycotaxon 23: 186. 1985; *Poria flavipora* Berk. & M.A. Curtis ex Cooke, Grevillea 15(no. 73): 25. 1886.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National Park, on rotting hardwood stump, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 1000761, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Western Himalaya, A & N Islands) Venuzula, USA, China

Xenasma pulverulentum (Litsch.) Donk, Fungus, Wageningen 27: 25. 1957; *Corticium pulverulentum*-Litsch., Öst. Bot. Z. 88: 112. 1939.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, on a rotting stump of *Cocos nucifera*, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100584, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Western Himalaya, A & N Islands) Canada, US

GANODERMATACEAE

Amauroderma rude (Berk) Torrend [as '*rudis*'], Brotéria, Sér. Bot. 18: 127 (1920); *Fomes rudis* Berk.,Grevillea 13(no. 68): 117. 1885.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Mount Harriet, rotten hardwoodstump, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100122, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A & N Islands) Australia, China, South Africa.

Amauroderma rugosum (Blume & Nees : Fr.) Torrend, Brotéria, Sér. Bot. 18: 127. 1920; *Polyporus rugosus* Blume & T. Nees, Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol. 13: 21.1826.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Rut Island, on a dead rotting hard wood stump, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100132, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, A & N Islands), Ceylon, Perak, Indonesia

Amauroderma subresinosum (Murr.) Corner, Beih. Nova Hedwigia 75: 93. 1983; *Fomes subresinosus* Murrill, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 35: 410. 1908.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Baratang, On hard wood log, 23.03.2013, *JRS* 100576, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A & N Islands) Philippine Island, China, Malaysia, Burma, Sri- lanka

Ganoderma amboinense (Lam. : Fr.) Pat., Bull. Soc. Mycol. Fr. 3(3): 171. 1887; *Agaricus amboinensis* Lam., Encycl. Méth. Bot. (Paris) 1(1): 49. 1783.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Wimberligunj Reserv Forest, Rotting wooden stump, 27.03.2013, *JRS* 100125, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Western Ghats, A. & N. Islands) Indonesia, China, Japan, Phillipines.

Ganoderma curtisii (Berk.)Murr., N. Amer. Fl. (New York) 9(2): 120 (1908); *Polyporus curtisii* Berk., Hooker's J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc. 1: 101. 1849.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, Base of tree, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100510, *JRS* 100509 , *JRS* 100516 (BSD).

Distribution: India (Eastern & Western Himalaya, Gangetic plains, A. & N. Islands) North America, China.

Ganoderma philippii (Bres.& Henn.ex Sacc.) Bres., Iconogr. Mycol. 21: tab. 1014. 1932; *Fomes philippii* Bres. & Henn. ex Sacc., *Syll. fung.* (Abellini) **9**: 180. 1891.

Plate-1(7)

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National Park, on the base of a hard wood tree trunk, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100651, (BSD).

Distribution: India (West Bengal, Meghalaya, A. & N. Islands) Burma, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, China.

Ganoderma resinaceum Bourd., in Patouillard, Bull. Soc. Mycol. Fr. 5(23): 72.1890. [1889]

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Rut Island, on a standing living tree of *Brownia* sp, 25.03.2013, *JRS* 100589, *JRS* 100513 (BSD).

Distribution:India (Uttrakhand, West Bengal & A. & N. Islands) Denmark, Great Britain, Southern and Central Europe, China, Japan, France, North America, Cuba, Argentina, Venezuela, Jamaica.

HYMENOCHAETACEAE

Aurificaria flammans (Berk.) Ryv., Norw. Jl Bot. 24: 220 (1977); *Polyporus flammans* Berk., Hooker's J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc. 6: 139. 1854.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Manjari, on a dead rotting hardwood stump, 25.03.2013, *JRS* 100511, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Western Himalaya, Darjeeling, A.& N. Islands)

Aurificaria indica (Mass.) Reid, Kew Bull. 17(2): 279. 1963; *Polyporus indicus* Massee, Bull. Misc. Inf., Kew: 250 (1910)

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National park, base of a dead hardwood tree trunk,24.03.2013, *JRS* 100584, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Western Himalaya, West Bengal, A. & N. Islands)

Aurificaria poncei (Llyod) Reid , Kew Bull. 17(2): 279. 1963**;** *Polyporus poncei* Lloyd, Mycol. Writ. 7(Letter 69): 1191. 1923.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Rut Island, on a rotting stump, 25.03.2013, *JRS* 100522, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Eastern & Western Himalaya,A.& N. Islands) India, Pakistan, &Philippines.

Cyclomyces setiporus (Berk.)Pat., Essai Tax. Hymen. p. 98. 1900.; *Polyporus setiporus* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 6: 505. 1847.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National park, base of a rotting hardwood tree trunk, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100584, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Western ghats, A.& N. islands, North east India, Peninsular India)Africa, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, the Philippines, China, New Guinea, East Indies, Australia, Samoa islands, China, Nepal.

Dichochaete setosa (Sw.:Fr.) Parmasto, Folia Cryptog. Estonia Fasc. 37: 57. 2001; *Hydnochaete resupinata* (Sw.) Ryvarden, Mycotaxon 15: 437. 1982; *Hydnum resupinatum* Sw**.**, Nova gen. sp. pl.: 149 (1788)

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, rotting hard wood, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100566, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Eastern and Western Himalaya, A & N Islands) Costa Rica, Mexico, North America,USA, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Japan, Vietnam, Australia .

Fulvifomes nilgheriensis (Mont.) Wagner &Fischer, Mycologia 94(6): 1009. 2002 **;** *Phellinus nilgheriensis* (Mont.) Cunn., New Zealand Dept. Sci. Ind. Res. Bull. 164: 26. 1965; *Polyporus nilgheriensis* Mont., Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. 18: 12. 1842; *Phellinus troyanus* (Murr.) Bond. et Herr., Mikol. Fitopatol. 14:8. 1980; *Pyropolyporus troyanus* Murr., Mycologia 2:196. 1910.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Baratang, on dead hardwood, 23.03.2013, *JRS* 100573, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A & N islands, Sikkim, Eastern Himalayas, Western ghats Probably pantropical.) Cuba, Tanzania India, Nepal, Nicaragua, Mexico, British Honduras, Panama, Madagascar

Fuscoporia gilva (Schw.:Fr.) Wagner & Fischer, Mycologia 94(6):103. 2002 **;***Phellinus gilvus* (Schw. : Fr.) Pat., Essai Taxon., p. 97. 1900 ; *Boletus gilvus* Schw., Schrift. Nat. Ges. Leipzig 1: 96, 1882: *Polyporus gilvus* Schw. : Fr., Elench. Fung.1: 104,1828.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Manjari, on dead hardwood log , 25.03.2013, *JRS* 100812, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A& N Islands, Throughout the country from tropical to temperate zones) Throughout the eastern USA, Canada,in the Southwest and Pacific Coast regions, USSR, France, Spain, Brazil, Venezuela, Uruguay, Sri Lanka, China, India, Africa, New Zealand, Japan, Malaysia, South Africa, Jamaica, Java, Costa Rica, Singapore, Tasmania, Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Vietnam, Philippines.

Hymenochaete attenuata (Lev.) Lev, Annls. Sci. Nat. Bot., sér. 3.5: 152. 1846.; *Stereum attenuatum* Lév., Annls. Sci. Nat. Bot., Sér. 3.2: 212. 1844.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Wimberligunj Reserve forest, on a rotting hardwood stump, 27.03.2013, *JRS* 100515, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Andaman islands**,** Sikkim, Western Himalaya, Arunachal Pradesh) Cuba, Antilles, Argentina, Borneo, Annam, Japan, Java, Philippines, Thailand, La Reunion, India, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, Kauai, Molokai.

Hymenochaete corrugata (Fr.) Lev., Annls. Sci. Nat. Bot., Sér. 3.5: 152. 1846*; Pseudochaete corrugata* (Fr. :Fr.) S.H.He & Y.C. Dai, Fungal Divers.56 :89. 2012 ; *Thelephora corrugata* Fr. : Fr., Observ. Mycol. 1: 154. 1815.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, on a rotting tree trunk of *Cocos nucifera*, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100584, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Tamil Nadu, North east India, A & N Islands) Costa Rica**,** USA, Canada**,** Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador**,** Guyana, ColombiaUruguay, Tunisia, South Africa**,** Austria, Belgium, France,Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, China, Japan, Russia, TaiwanNew Zealand, Hawaii.

***Hymenochaete damicornis** (Link.) Lev., [as '*damaecornis*'], Annls. Sci. Nat. Bot., Sér. 3 5: 151. 1846.; *Stereum damicorne* Link [as '*damaecorne*'], Mag. Gesell. Naturf. Freunde, Berlin 3(1-2): 40. 1809.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Mount Harriet, on dead wood, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100566, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Western Ghats, Arunachal Pradesh,Gangetic plains) Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Salvador;Mexico;Cuba, Dominican Rep., Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Trinidad, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela**.**

***Hymenochaete depallens** Berk. M. A. Curtis, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 14(no. 74): 68. 1873.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National park, on dead rotting hardwood log, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100599, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Western Him) Pakistan, Thailand, China, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Malaysia.

***Hymenochaete floridea** Berk. & Broome, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 14(no. 74): 68. 1873.

Specimen examined India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, on dead rotting hardwood trunk , 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100523, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Tamil Nadu, North eastern India, A & N Islands) China, Sri Lanka**,** Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii.

Hymenochaetegigaspora D.A. Reid, Kew Bull. 29(2): 363. 1974.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Wimberligunj Reserve Forest, base of a living hardwood tree, 27.03.2013, *JRS* 100651, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Western Ghats, Andaman Islands) ZambiaPakistan**.**

Hymenochaete indica Parmasto, Folia Cryptog. Estonica, Fasc. 40: 42. 2003.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Dhankheri Garden area, on dead wood, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100542, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Western Ghats, A N Islands.)

Hymenochaete innexa G. Cunn., Trans. Roy. Soc. N.Z. 85(1): 47. 1957.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Baratang, on rotten stump, 23.03.2013, *JRS* 100551, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Western Ghats, A.& N. Islands) Jamaica, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii.

Hymenochaete luteobadia (Fr.) Höhn. & Litsch.,Sber. Akad.Wiss.Wien, Math.-naturw.Kl., Abt. 1 116: 750 (1907) [1906]

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, dead rotting log of a hardwood, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100614, (BSD).

Distribution: India () Mexico,Belize,CostaRica,Panama, Cuba,Dominica,Jamaica,Grenada, Guadeloupe, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Galapagos,Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela, Angola,Burundi, Central AfricanRepublic, Ethiopia,Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda ,Tanzania,Uganda,Zaire,SouthAfrica, China, Malaysia, Nepal,Philippines, Thailand,Vietnam, Australia,Tasmania.

Hymenochaete minuscula G.H.Cunningham, Trans. Roy. Soc.N.-Z. 85: 48.1957.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Mount Harriet, base of a *Cocos nucifera*, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100583, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Western Ghats, North east India, A & N Islands) Jamaica, Argentina, Venezuela, Colombia, Brazil, West Indian Ocean region of Africa**,** China, New Zealand, Hawaii.

***Hymenochaete murina** Bers., Annls Mycol. 18(1/3): 46. 1920.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, on dead wood, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100534, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Tamil Nadu, A & N Islands) Philippines, China.

***Hymenochaete muroiana** Hino & Katumoto, Icones Fungorum Bamb. Jap.: 237. 1961; Leger, Hymenochaete 198. f. 73 (1998).

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Rut Island, base of palm, 25.03.2013, *JRS* 100586, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Western Ghats, North-east India, Arunachal Pradesh, A & N Islands) China , Japan, Taiwan, Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia,Hawaii.

***Hymenochaete ochromarginata** P. H. B. Talbot, Bothalia 4(4): 944.1948.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Manjari, on prop roots, 25.03.2013, *JRS* 100544, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Western Ghats, North-East India, A & N Islands) South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda**,** China, Thailand**,** Sri Lanka**.**

***Hymenochaete pellicula** Berk. & Broome, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 14: 65. 1873

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Baratang, on dead hard wood, 23.03.2013, *JRS* 100577, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Western Ghats, North east India) Sri Lanka, Philippines.

***Hymenochaete pinnatifida** Burt.,Annls. Missouri Bot. Gard. 5: 355, .24. 1918.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National Park, base of a living angiosperm tree, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100582, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Western Ghats and North east India, Subtropical Himalayan forests)Mexico, El Salvador, USA, Cuba, Jamaica, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, Santo Lucia, Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Guyana, Guadeloupe, Venezuela, Central African republic, Gabon, Reunion, South Africa, China, Philippines.

Hymenochaete rheicolor (Mont.) Lev., Annls. Sci. Nat., Bot., Sér. 3 5: 151. 1846; *Stereum rheicolor* Montagne, Annls Sci. Nat., Bot., sér. 2, 18: 23. 1842.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Wimberligunj Reserve Forest, Fallen angiosperm tree, 27.03.2013, *JRS* 100592, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Western Ghats, North east India, A & N Islands) Mexico, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama; USA Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Leeward Is. PuertoRico,St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela ; Rwanda China, Japan, Taiwan, Java, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, New Zealand, Fiji, Tonga,

***Hymenochaete separabilis** (Dicks.) Lev., Bull. Soc. Mycol. Fr .97(1): 7.1981.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Baratang, on rotten hardwood stump, 23.03.2013, *JRS* 100560, (BSD).

Distribution: (A & N Islands) Central African Republic, Gabon, Nigeria, Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion, China, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Hawaii, Kauai, Molokai.

***Hymenochaete unicolor** Berk. & M. A. Curtis, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 10: 335. 1868.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, ondead thin branch of hardwood, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100571, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Western Ghats, North east India, A & N Islands) Costa RicaUSA, Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Trinidad, Brazil,Coloumbia, Venezuela , Ecuador, Kenya, Tanzania, Thailand, Japan, New Zealand, Hawaii ,Kauai.

***Hymenochaete vallata** G. Cunn.,Trans. Roy. Soc. N.Z. 85(1): 46. 1957.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Mount Harriet, dead rotting hardwood tree trunk, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100782, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Tamil Nadu, North east India, A & N Islands) Belize, Cuba,Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, Thailand, Virgin Is,New Zealand

***Hymenochaete variegata** Bresadola, Hedwigia 56: 301.1915.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Mount Harriet, fallen angiosperms tree, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100573, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A & N Islands) Philippines.

Hymenochaete villosa (Lev.) Bres., Annls. Mycol 8(6): 588. 1910.; *Stereum villosum* Lev., Ann. Sc. Nat., ser. III, 2: 212. 1844; Saccardo, Syll. Fung. 6: 562. 1888.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Rut Island, on a rotting stump of hardwood, 25.03.2013, *JRS* 100566, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Western Ghats, Bengal, Tamil Nadu, A & N Islands) Chile, Borneo, China, Thailand, Malaysia, Japan,Java, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Vietnam, New Zealand, Tasmania, Australia.

***Inonotus lloydii** (Clel.) P.K. Buchanan & Ryv., Aust. Syst. Bot. 6:217. 1993; *Phellinus lloydii* (Clel.) Cunn., New Zealand Dept. Sci. Ind. Res. Bull. 164 :234. 1965; *Fomes lloydii* Clel, Toadst.Mushr. S. Aus. (part-II), p.200. 1935.

Specimen examined: India: A &N Islands, Ross Island, rotten hardwood trunk, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100851, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Westen Ghats, A & N islands) Australia, New Zealand.

Inonotus luteoumbrina (Rom.) Ryvarden, Syn. Fung. 21:79. 2005; **Plate-1(2)**

Aurificaria luteoumbrina(Rom.) Reid ,Kew Bull. 17(2): 279. 1963; *Phaeoporus luteoumbrinus* Romell, *K. svenska Vetensk-Akad. Handl.*, ser. 3.26: 27. 1901;*Phellinus sublinteus* (Murr.) Ryv., Norw. J. Bot. 19: 235. 1972. *Pyropolyporus sublinteus* Murr.,North Amer. Flora 9: 110. 1908.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Rut Island, dead rotting tree trunk, 25.03.2013, *JRS* 100587, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Western Ghats, North East India, Peninsular India, A&N islands) North America, Mexico, Jamaica, Cuba, East Africa.

Inonotus pachyphloeus (Pat.) Wagner & Fischer, Mycologia 94(6):1009.2002; *Phellinus pachyphloeus* (Pat.) Pat. , *Essai Taxon. Hymen.*p. 97.1900; *Polyporus pachyphloeus* Pat., J. Bot. (Morot) 3: 257. 1889.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Rut Island, on dead tree trunk of *Mangifera* sp., *JRS* 10005140, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Western & Eastern Ghats, North east India, Peninsular India, gangetic plains, Western, Eastern and Sikkim Himalayas) Pan tropical and wide spread in East Africa from Ethiopia South to Malawi, Java Vietnam, Cuba, Mexico, USA, New Guinea, Samoa, Australia, New Zealand.

Inonotus rickii (Pat.) Reid, Kew Bull. 12: 141. 1957; *Xanthochrous rickii* Pat., Bull. Soc. Mycol. Fr. 24: 6. 1908.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Manjari, on dead hardwood, 25.03.2013, *JRS* 100565, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (A & N Islands, Western and Eastern Himalaya)

Phellinus adamantinus (Berk.) Ryv., Norw. J. Bot. 19: 234. 1972., *Polyporus adamantinus* Berk., Hook., J. Bot. 6: 141. 1854.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National Park, base a dead standing tree trunk, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100515, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Bengal, Eastern Himalaya, North east India, Western Ghats) Japan, Philippines, Thailand Indonesia, New Guinea.

Phellinus badius (Berk.: Cke.) Cunn., New Zealand Dept. Sci. Ind. Res. Bull. 164: 233, 1965.;*Polyporus badius* Berk., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 7: 453. 1841. (Nom. illeg., non. *P. badius* (Pers.) Schw. 1821); *Fomes badius* Berk. : Cke., Grevillea 14: 18. 1885.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, on dead branches of standing and living tree trunk, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100612, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Throughout the tropical forested areas of Western Ghats, North east India, PeninsularIndia, Western& Eastern Himalayas) Widely spread in the tropical areas. USA, Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, China.

Phellinus caryophyllii (Racib.)Cunn., New Zealand Dept. Sci. Ind. Res. Bull.164: 238. 1965.; *Trametes caryophyllii* Racib., Paras. Algen Pilze Javas III, p. 17. 1900.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National Park, on dead hardwood, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100613, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Throughout the tropical to subtropical areas of the country; Western, Eastern and Sikkim Him., North east India, Peninsular India, Western Ghats) Africa, Java, Japan, India, China, Philippines, Sri Lanka.

***Phellinus cesatii** (Bres.) Ryv., Norw J. Bot. 19: 234.1972.; *Poria cesatii* Bres., Stud. Trent., Ser 27:7. 1926.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National Park, on dead hardwood, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100619, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (A& N Islands) Ceylon, Sri Lanka, Sarawak.

***Phellinus crocatus** (Fr.) Ryv., Norw. J. Bot. 19: 234. 1972; *Polyporus crocatus* Fr., Epicr. Syst. Mycol.P.477, 1838.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National Park, on dead hardwood, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100614, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (A& N Islands) Mexico

Phellinus dependens (Murr.)Imaz., Bull. Govt. Forest Exp. Sta. 57: 117. 1952 ;*Pyropolyporus dependens* Murr., North Amer. Flora **9**: 106, 1908.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National Park, on dead hardwood, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100718, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Western ghats, North east India, A& N Islands) USA, West Indies, Brazil, Dutch Guinea, Cuba, Bahamas.

Phellinus discipes (Berk.) Ryv., Kew Bull. 31: 88, 1976 ; *Polyporus discipes* Berk., Hook. J. Bot. **6**: 499. 1847.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, on rotting stump of *Cocos nucifera*, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100711, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (A& N Islands, Western Ghats, North east India) China, Sri Lanka, India, Africa, Australia, East Indies, Mauritius.

Phellinus fastuosus (Lev.) Ryv., Norw. J. Bot. **19**: 234. 1972; *Polyporus fastuosus* Lev., Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. 2: 190. 1844; *Phellinus durissimus* (Lloyd) Roy, Mycologia 71: 1006, 1979; *Fomes durissimus* Llyod, Mycol. Writ. 6: 943. 1920.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National Park, dead rotting branch of hardwood, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100720& 100619 (BSD).

Distribution: India (A& N Islands, Western & Eastern Ghats, North east India, Gangetic plains, Peninsular India) Central Africa, New Guinea, Malaysia, Singapore, China, Australia, USA.

Phellinus glaucescens (Petch) Ryv., Norw. J. Bot. **19**: 234, 1972; *Poria glaucescens* Petch Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Peradeniya 6: 139, 1916.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Baratang, on a rotten hardwood stump, 23.03.2013, *JRS* 100537, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Western & Eastern Ghats, North east India, Peninsular India, Gangetic plains, A & N Islands) Widespread in Africa and in east Africa from Ethiopia to Malawi, Sri Lanka, Malaysia.

Phellinus hoehnelii (Bres.) Ryv. Pre. Polyp. Flora of East Africa p. 173,1980; *Fomes hoehnelii* Bres., Ann. Mycol. **10**: 499, 1912.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Wimberligunj Reserve forest, on a dead hardwood branch, 27.03.2013, *JRS* 100544, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Western Ghats, Arunachal Pradesh, A & N islands) Philippines, Indonesia.

Phellinus lamaensis (Murr.) Pat., Bull. Mus Hist. Nat. (Paris) 29: 336. 1923; *Pyropolyporus lamaensis* Murr.,*Bull. Torrey Bot. Club* 34 (9): 479. 1907.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Mount Harriet, on dead hardwood, branch,24.03.2013, *JRS* 100547, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Western Ghats, North east India, A & N islands) China, Burma, Malaysia, India, Vietnam, Sumatra, Sri Lanka, Java, Philippines, Japan, New Guinea, New Caledonia, Kenya, Eritrea, Tanganyika, Sierra, Ghana, Ivory coast, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroon, Belgian Congo, West Indies, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Guatemala, Brazil , East Indies, Fiji, Australia.

***Phellinus longisetulosus** Bond et. Herr., Mikol. Fitopatol.14(60): 476.1980

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Rut Islands, on dead rotting hardwood, 25.03.2013, *JRS* 100817, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Western Ghats, A & N islands) Cuba

***Phellinus luctuosus** (Ces.) Ryv., Norw. J. Bot 19: 235. 1972; *Polyporus luctuosus* Ces, Atti. Acad. Sci. Fis. 8: 1879.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G National park, on dead hardwood branch, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100566, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A& N islands, Western Ghats) Borneo, probably also in South-East Asian countries.

Phellinus melanodermus (Pat.) O. Fidalgo , Mem. New York Bot. Gard.17: 135. 1968.;*Xanthochrous melanodermus* Pat., Ann. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, Suppl. 1: 113. 1897.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, on dead hardwoods, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100665, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Western & Eastern Ghats, Peninsular India, North east India, A & N islands) Java, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Brazil, Malaysia.

***Phellinus membranaceus** Wright et Blumenf., Mycotaxon 21:422. 1984.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National Park, on dead thin branches of hardwood, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100564, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (A& N islands) Argentina

Phellinus merrillii (Murr.)Ryv., Norw. J. Bot. **19**: 234, 1972; *Pyropolyporus merrillii* Murr., Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 34: 479. 1907.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Manjari, on dead hardwood, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100575, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Western Ghats, North east India, Peninsular India) South-eastern USA from Florida to Tennessee, Philippines, Cuba, China,, Nepal.

***Phellinus minutiporus** Bond. et Herr., Mikol. Fitopatol.14:479. 1980.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National Park, onrotten hardwood stump , 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100711, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (A & N islands)Cuba

Phellinus noxius (Corner) Cunn., New Zealand Dept. Sci. Ind. Res. Bull. 164: 221.1965; *Fomes noxius* Corner, Gard. Bull. Straits, Sett.5: 324, 1932.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Baratang, base of a dead rotten hardwood tre trunk, 23.03.2013, *JRS* 100567, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (A & N islands, Western and Eastern Ghats, North -east India, Andaman & Nicobar) Isles Malayan federation, Sri Lanka, Sumatra, Krakatau, Java, Philippines, New guinea, Papua, Malaysia, Fiji, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Belgian Congo, Tanganyika, Ghana, French Equatorial Africa, Costa Rica, Cuba,, Puerto Rico, Brazil, East and West Indies, Australia, Samoa.

***Phellinus orientalis** Bond et Herr.,Mykol. Fitopatol.14:478. 1980.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Rut Island, on dead thin branches of hardwoods, 25.03.2013, *JRS* 105100, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Western Ghats, Peninsular India, Gangetic plains, A.& N islands), Cuba

Phellinus pectinatus (Kl.) Quel., Ench. Fung., p. 173. 1886 ; *Polyporus pectinatus* Kl. Linnaea 8: 485. 1833.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Rut Island, fallen rotten wood, 25.03.2013, *JRS* 100662, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Western & Eastern Ghats, North east India, Peninsula India, gangetic plains, Subtropical zones of Himalayas) Pan tropical and wide spread in east

Africa from Ethiopia south to Malawi, East and West Indies, Sri Lanka, China, Fiji,, Australia , New Zealand, Cuba, Vietnam, North and Central America.

*__Phellinus pseudopunctatus__ A. David, Dequatre & Fiasson, Mycotaxon 14:171. 1982.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National Park, on dead wood, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 105167, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Western Ghats, North east India, A & N islands) south central Europe, French Mediterranean coast, Zimbabwe, wide spread in East Africa, China.

Phellinus punctatus (Fr.) Pilat , Atl. Champ. Europe 3: 530. 1942 ; *Polyporus punctatus* Fr., Hymen. Europe p. 572. 1874.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Wimberligunj Reserve Forest, on dead hardwoods, 27.03.2013, *JRS* 105159, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (North east India, Western & Eastern Ghats, Gangetic plains, Peninsular India)Widely spread throughout forested regions of North America, Norway, Europe,, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, USSR, Denmark, Sweden,, Finland, Bulgaria, France, Costa Rica,, Panama, Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Brazil, Venezuela, Bolivia, USA, Canada, China, Nepal.

Phellinus purpureogilvus (Petch) Ryv., Norw. J. Bot. 19: 235. 1972 ; *Poria purpureogilva* Petch, Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Peradeniya 6: 138. 1916.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, on dead hardwood, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100544, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Western & Eastern Ghats, North east India, Peninsular India, Gangetic plains; Himalayan subtropical forests), Sri Lanka, Nepal, China.

*__Phellinus reichingeri__ (Bres.) Ryv., Mycotaxon 33: 319, 1988; *Fomes reichingeri* Bres., Denk. K. Akad. Wissensch 85:179. 1910.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Rut Island, onrotten hardwood stump, 25.03.2013, *JRS* 100579, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A & N islands) Bocaisland, Samoa, Australia

*__Phellinus resinaceus__ Kotl. Et Pouz., Folia Geobot. Phytotax . 14: 261. 1979.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National Park, on rotten hardwood, 246.03.2013, *JRS* 100647, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A & N islands, Western Ghats) New Guinea, Australia

Phellinus rhabarbarinus (Berk.) Cunn., New Zealand Dep. Sci. Ind. Res. Bull. 164: 229. 1965 ; *Polyporus rhabarbarinus* Berk., Ann. Nat. Rist. 3: 388. 1839.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Dhankheri Garden areas, Fallen branches, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100588, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Western Ghats, North East India, A & N Islands)South America, New Guinea, Fiji.

*__Phellinus rhytiphloeus__ (Mont.) Ryv., Prel. Polyp. Flora E. Africa p.206, 1980; *Polyporus rhytiphloeus* Mont., Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. Ser. 4, Vol.5: 369. 1857.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, on rotting hardwood tree trunk, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100581, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (A& N islands, Peninsular India, Western Ghats) Brazil, Jamaica, Surinam.

Phellinus rimosus (Berk.) Pilat, Ann. Mycol. 38: 80, 1940 ;*Polyporus rimosus* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 54. 1845.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, on dead wood, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100599, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Western & Eastern Ghats, North east India, A & N islands ,(subtropical zones of Himalayas) New Caledonia, Tasmania, Philippines Sri Lanka East Africa, Mauritius, Portugal, Turkey, North America. Mexico, Tunisia, China, Nepal, Puerto Rico.

*__Phellinus rufitinctus__ (Berk. *et* Curt. : Cke.) Pat., Essai Taxon., p.97. 1900 ; *Polyporus rufitinctus* Berk.et Curt: Cke., *Grevillea* 15:25. 1886.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, on rotten stump, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100593, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (A & N islands, Western Ghats) Florida, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Neotrpical.

*__Phellinus sanctigeorgii__(Pat.) Ryv., Norw. J. Bot. 19: 235. 1972.; *Polyporus sanctigeorgii* Pat., Bull. Soc. Mycol. France 14: 207. 1895.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National Park, on dead log of hard wood, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 105143, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Western Ghats, A & N islands) Tropical America, Jamaica, Venezuela

Phellinus senex (Nees & Mont.) Imaz. , Bull. Govt. Forests Exp. Sta. **57**: 115, 1952; *Polyporus senex* Nees & Mont., Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. 5: 70, 1836.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National Park, on dead branch of a standing hardwood tree, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100666, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Throughout the tropical to subtropical zones of the country) Pan tropical, wide spread and common south of the Sahara to South Africa, Central and South America, East Indies, Philippine, Australia, New Zealand, Java, Sumatra, India, China, Malaysia, Cuba.

Phellinus setulosus (Llyod) Imaz., Bull. Tokyo Sci. Mus**.** 6: 104. 1943; *Fomes setulosus* Llyod, Mycol. Writ.4: 243. 1915.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National Park, on dead hardwood, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100569, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India **(**Eastern Himalayas, Western Ghats**)** Pan tropic, in Africa known from the eastern part (Kenya, Tanzania and Rwanda), Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Australia, New Guinea, New Zealand, China, Costa Rica.

***Phellinus sonorae** Gilbertson, Mycotaxon 9:77. 1979.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, on rotting stump of hardwood, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100544, (BSD).

Distribution: India **(**A&N Islands, Western Ghats, Peninsular India**)** Arizona, USA.

***Phellinus swieteniae** (Murr.) Herr.et Bond., Mikol. Fitopatol. 14: 9, 1980; *Fulvifomes swieteniae* Murr., Tropical Polypores, :87. 1915.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Manjari, on dead hardwood trunk, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100559, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India **(**Western, Eastern Ghats and Peninsular India**)** Cuba, Florida, Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Trinidad.

LACHNOCLADIACEAE

Dichostereum effuscatum (Cke. & Ellis) Boidin &Lang., Mycotaxon 6 (2): 284. 1977**;***Vararia effuscata* (Cke. & Ellis) Rog. & Jacks**.**, *Farlowia* 1(2): 290. (1943); *Corticium effuscatum* Cooke & Ellis, *Grevillea* 9 (no. 51): 103. 1881.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Rut Island, on dead hardwood, 25.03.2013, *JRS* 100588, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Western Himalaya, A & N Islands) Canada, United States.

Dichostereum rhodosporum (Wakef.) Boidin & Lang., Mycotaxon 6(2): 284. 1977**;** *Vararia rhodospora* (Wakef.) Cunn. Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.77: 291. 1953 [1952]; *Asterostromella*, *rhodospora*Wakef.,Bull. Misc. Inf., Kew (8): 372. (1915)

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Wimberligunj Reserve forest, on dead fallen thin branches of hardwood, 27.03.2013, *JRS* 100787, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Western Himalaya, A & N Islands)

Scytinostroma praestans (Jacks.) Donk, Fungus, Wageningen 26(1-4): 20 (1956); *Corticium praestans* H.S. Jacks., Canadian Journal of Research, Section C 26: 148 (1948)

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National Park, on dead tree trunk of hardwood, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 105189, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Dehradun, A & N Islands) Canada, United states

Vararia vassilievae Parm., Eesti NSV Tead.Akad. Toim., Biol. seer 14(2): 231. 1965.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, on a dead tree trunk of hardwoods, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 105182, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Western Himalaya, A & N Islands).

MERULIACEAE

Flaviporus hunua (G.Cunn.) Ginns, Mycotaxon 21: 326. 1984**;** *Antrodiella hunua* (G. Cunn.) Ryvarden, in Ryvarden & Johansen, Prelim. Polyp. Fl. E. Afr. (Oslo): 257 (1980); *Poria hunua* G. Cunn., Bull. N. Z. Dept. Sci. Indus .Tr. Res., Pl. Dis. Div.72: 39. 1947.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, on rotting stump, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 105142 (BSD).

*Distribution:*India **(**Eastern Himalaya& A & N Islands**)** New Zealand, Africa, Tanzania, Tanaga Prov, Usambara, Amani.

Flaviporus liebmanii (G.Cunn.) Ginns, Mycotaxon 21 : 327. 1984; *Antrodiella liebmannii* (Fr.) Ryvarden, in Ryvarden & Johansen, Prelim. Polyp. Fl. E. Afr. (Oslo): 258 (1980)**;** *Polyporus liebmannii* Fr., Nova Acta R. Soc. Scient. upsal., Ser. 3 1(1): 59. 1851 [1855]

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G National Park, on a rotten hardwood 26.03.2013, *JRS* 105146, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Eastern HimalayaA & N Islands) East Africa, Mexico, Cuba, Fiji, Samosa, Australia, New Guinea, New Caledonia .

PHANERCHAETACEAE

Porostereum crassum (Lev.) Hjortstam & Ryv., *Syn. Fung.* (Oslo) **4**:29, 1990**;** *Lopharia crassa* (Lev.) Boidin, *Bull.* trimest. Soc. mycol. Fr.74: 479. 1959; *Thelephora crassa* Lév.,Annls. Sci. Nat. Bot., sér. 3 2: 209. 1844.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Rut Island, dead fallen tree trunk of *Shorea robusta*, 25.03.2013, *JRS* 100951, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands,Western Himalaya, Punjab), World wide

Porostereum spadiceum (Pers.) Hjortstam & Ryv.,Syn. Fung.(Oslo)4:51. 1990; *Lopharia fulva* (Lev.) Boidin, Bull. mens. Soc. linn. Soc. Bot. Lyon 28 (7): 213 (1959); *Thelephora fulva* Lév.,Annls. Sci. Nat. Bot., sér. 3 5: 149.1846 .

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Wimberligunj Reserve Forest, Dhankheri Garden area, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100956, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands, Eastern & Western Himalaya) South Africa, Australia, India, New Zealand.

PODOSCYPHACEAE

Podoscypha glabrescens (Berk.& Curt.)Boid. , Revue Mycol., Paris 24: 210. 1959; *Stereum glabrescens* Berk. & M.A. Curtis, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 10(no. 46): 330. 1868. [1869]

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, on aunderground rotten hardwood log, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 105185, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (West Bengal, A & N Islands) Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, Jamaica, Java, Panama, South Africa.

Podoscypha petalodes (Berk.)Boidin, *Revue Mycol.*, Paris **24**: 230 (1959); *Stereum petalodes* Berk., *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, Ser. 2 **9**: 198, no. 41 (1852).

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Rut Island, ona underground rotten hardwood log, 25.03.2013, *JRS* 100683, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Sunder bans, Eastern Himalaya, A & N Islands) Bolivia, Cuba, St. Domingo, Trinidad, Uruguay, New Guinea, Brazil, Java, Guadeloupe.

Podoscypha venustula (Speg.) Reid

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, on dead rotting tree trunk, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100686, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Western Himalaya, A & N Islands) South America, Brazil, Guadeloupe, Panama, Peru, Paraguay, Guyana, New Zealand.

POLYPORACEAE

Amylosporus campbellii (Berk.) Ryvarden, Norw. Jl Bot.24: 217. 1977; *Polyporus campbellii* Berk. [as '*campbelli*'], Hooker's J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc.6: 228. 1854.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, fallen rotting log of hardwoods, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100716, (BSD).

Distribustion: India (Western Ghats, Bengal, Western Himalaya,& A & N Islands) USA, Jamaica, Bermuda, West-indies, Brazil, Venezuela, Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, Pakistan, & Sri Lanka.

Antrodiella fissiliformis (Pilát) Gilb.& Ryvarden, N. Amer. Polyp., Vol. **2** *Megasporoporia - Wrightoporia* (Oslo): 808 (1987)**;** *Poria fissiliformis* Pilát, Stud. Bot. Čechoslav.3: 1 (1940)

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National park, on dead hardwood, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 105219, (BSD).

Distribustion: India (Eastern and Western Himalaya, A & N Islands) US & Europe.

Cellulariella acuta (Berk.) Zmitr. &V. Malysheva, Index Fungorum180:1. 2014; **Plate-1(5)**

Lenzites acuta Berk., *London J. Bot.***1**(3): 146 (1842)

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Rut Island, on a dead rotting tree trunk of hardwood, 25.03.2013, *JRS* 100754, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Western Himalaya, Western Ghats, A. & N Islands)Australian, Asian species and common from Pakistan to the Philippine Islands and China and South to Australia especially in areas with seasonal drought India.

Ceriporia mellea (Berk.& Br.)Ryv.,Bull. Jard. Bot. Natn. Belg.48: 98. 1978; *Polyporus melleus* Berk.& Broome, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 14(no. 73): 53. (1873) [1875]

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G National Park, base of a rotten stump, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 105146, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India **(**Eastern and Western Himalaya, A. &N. Islands) Ceylon, Malacca, Malaysia, Marquisate Islands Ethiopia, Burundi, Natal, Tanzania.

Ceriporia purpurea (Fr.) Donk, Proc. K. Ned. Akad. Wet., Ser. C, Biol. Med. Sci. 74(1): 28. 1971; *Polyporus purpureus* Fr., Syst. Mycol. (Lundae) 1: 379. 1821.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Wimberligunj Reserve Forest, on dead hardwood thin twigs , 27.03.2013, *JRS* 100509, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. &N. Islands, Eastern Himalaya) Africa, Kenya, Rwanda, Australia.

Ceriporia viridans (Berk. & Br.) Donk, [as '*Ceraporia*'], Meddn Bot. Mus. Herb. Rijhs Universit. Utrecht.9: 171. 1933, *Polyporus viridans* Berk.& Broome, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., Ser. 3 7: 379. 1861.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Baratang, ondead hardwood, 23.03.2013, *JRS* 105184, (BSD).

Distribution: India (West Bengal, Meghalaya, Uttarakhnand, A. &N. Islands) Europe, North America, Australia, Africa, Kenya, Tanzania.

Ceriporia xylostromatoides (Berk.) Ryv., in Ryvarden & Johansen, Prelim. Polyp. Fl. E. Afr. (Oslo): 276. (1980); *Polyporus xylostromatoides* Berk., J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 2: 637. 1873.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Rut Island, on dead rotting thin branch of hardwood tree, 25.03.2013, *JRS* 100551, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Arunachal Pradesh, A. &N. Islands) widely distributed from Australia. In Africa common and widespread, seen from Ghana, Sierra Leone, Zaire, Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya and Malawi but is probably growing wherever there is a forest on the continent.

Ceriporiopsis rivulosa (Berk. & Curt.) Gilbn. & Ryv., N. Amer. Polyp., Vol. **1** Abortiporus - Lindtneri (Oslo): 194. 1986.; *Polyporus rivulosus* Berk. & M.A. Curtis, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 10(no. 45): 318. (1868) [1869].

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Wimberligunj Reserve Forest, on dead hardwood trunk, 27.03.2013, *JRS* 100552, (BSD).

Distribution: India (West Bengal, Eastern Himalaya A. & N Islands) Rare in the Eastern states, more common in Cuba

Coriolopsis aspera (Jungh.)Teng, Chung-kuo Ti Chen-chun, [Fungi of China]: 759. 1963; *Polyporus asper* Jungh., Praem. Fl. Crypt. Javae (Batavia): 60. 1838.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Mount Harriet, on dead hardwood log, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100554, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh).Throughout the pale tropic area but seemingly more common in Asia and Australia than in Africa where it is rather rare.From Africa Cameroons, Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania.

Coriolopsis brunneo-leuca (Berk.)Ryv.,Norw. Jl Bot.19: 230 (1972); *Polyporus brunneoleucus* Berk., London J. Bot.5: 4 (1846).

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, on dead hardwoods, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100553, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands, Meghalaya, and Arunachal Pradesh) Pan tropical species. In Africa seen from Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Malawi.

Coriolopsis caperata (Berk.) Murr.,N. Amer. Fl. (New York) 9(2): 77. 1908.; *Polyporus caperatus* Berk., Annls. Nat. Hist., Mag. Zool. Bot. Geol. 3: 391. 1839.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National Park, on rotting stump of hardwoods, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100559, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands, Eastern and Western Himalaya) widespread in tropical Africa and America, seen throughout East Africa

Coriolopsis sanguinaria (Kl.) Teng, Chung-kuo Ti Chen-chun, [Fungi of China]: 760 (1963); *Polyporus sanguinarius* Klotzsch, Linnaea 8 (4): 484. 1833.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, on a rotting stump of *Cocos nucifera*, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100555, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands, Eastern Himalaya) Pale tropical species, widespread in East Africa and collected from Ethiopia south to Malawi

Coriolopsis strumosa (Fr.) Ryv.,Kew Bull.31(1): 95. 1976; *Polyporus strumosus* Fr., *Epicr. syst. mycol.* (Upsaliae): 462 (1838) [1836-1838].

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, Fallen stump of *Cocos nucifera*, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100805, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands,West Bengal, Western Ghats); widespread in the pale tropics from Western Africa to Australia; fairly common in East Africa in areas with seasonal dry periods.

Coriolopsis telfarii (Kl.) Ryv., [as '*telfarii*'], *Norw. Jl Bot.***19**(3-4): 230 (1972); *Polyporus telfarii* Klotzsch, *Linnaea* 8(4): 484 (1833).

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G National Park, on a rotting hardwood stump, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100585, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands, Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh).Pale tropical species, but rather rare and scattered. Sierra Leone in the West to Ethiopia in the east and to Zambia, Angola and Malawi .

Daedalea sulcata (Berk.) *Ryv.,Norw. J. Bot.*24: 216. 1977; *Hexagonia sulcata* Berk., London J. Bot.6: 510. 1847. **Plate-1(8)**

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Wimberligunj Reserve Forest, on a standing dead tree trunk of hardwoods , 27.03.2013, *JRS* 100719, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands, Eastern Himalaya) Pan tropic, and quite common in East Africa.

Earliella scabrosa (Pers.) Gilb.& Ryvarden, Mycotaxon 22 (2): 364. 1985; *Polyporus scabrosus* Pers., in Gaudichaud-Beaupré in Freycinet, Voy. Uranie., Bot.: 172 (1827) [1826-1830] **Plate-1(1)**

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Baratang, on dead hardwood, 23.03.2013, *JRS* 100801, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands, Eastern Himalaya)**;** pan Tropical, and quite common in East Africa, Sri Lanka, USA, China, Philippines, Malaysia.

Favolus brasilensis (Fr.) Fr., Linnaea 5: 511 (1830); *Daedalea brasiliensis* Fr., Syst. Mycol. (Lundae) 1: 332 (1821).

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Rut Island, on dead rotting branch of hardwoods , 25.03.2013, *JRS* 100712, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Eastern Himalaya, A. & N Islands) ;Pan Tropical known from North America and Africa.

Favolus tenuiculus Beauv. , Fl. Oware 1(8): 74. 1806; *Polyporus tenuiculus* (Beauv.) Fr., Syst. Mycol. (Lundae) 1: 344. 1821; *Favolus tenuiculus* P. Beauv., Fl. Oware 1(8): 74. 1806.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G National Park, rotten stump, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100890, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands, Meghalaya, Uttarakhand) China, USA, common in the Gulf states, widespread and very common throughout the tropics.

Flavodon flavus (Kl.) Ryv., Norw. Jl Bot**.**20(1): 3 (1973); *Irpex flavus* Klotzsch, Linnaea 8(4): 488. 1833.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Wimberligunj Reserve Forest, on dead hardwood trunk, 27.03.2013, *JRS* 100722, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands,Western Himalaya); throughout tropical Africa and in Asia from Pakistan to the Philippines, Australia.

Fomitopsis dochmius (Berk. & Br.)Ryv.,[as '*dochmius*'], Norw. Jl Bot.19: 231 (1972) ; *Polyporus dochmius* Berk. & Broome, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 14(no. 73): 50. 1873. [1875]

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Mount Harriet, on dead wood, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100555, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands,Arunchal Pradesh) Widespread in Asia from Pakistan to the Philippines and South to Australia, tropical America Malaysia, Australia, USA and China.

Fomitopsis scutellata (Schw.) Bond. & Sing., *Annls mycol.* 39(1): 55. 1941; *Polyporus scutellatus* Schwein., Trans. Am. phil. Soc., New Series 4(2): 157 (1832) [1834]

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Wimberligunj Reserve Forest, on dead deciduous wood, 27.03.2013, *JRS* 100751, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands,West Bengal, Western Himalaya) North America, Asia, Australia, Africa (Kenya) Tanzania and Malawi.

Fomitopsis semitostus (Berk.) Ryvarden**,** Norw. Jl Bot. 19: 231 (1972); *Polyporus semitostus* Berk., Hooker's J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc.6: 143. 1854.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, rotting stump of *Cocos nucifera*, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100753, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands, Eastern Himalaya) China, Malaysia, Singapore.

Gloeoporus thelephoroides (Hook.) Cunn.,Bull. N.Z. Dept. Sci. Industr. Res., Pl. Dis. Div.**164**: 111 (1965); *Boletus thelephoroides* Hook., in Kunth, Syn. pl. (Paris) **1**: 10. 1822.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Wimberligunj Reserve Forest, fallen rotting branches of hardwoods, 27.03.2013, *JRS* 100787, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands,West Bengal, Eastern Himalaya) Pan tropic in Africa, widespread from Sierra Leone to Rhodesia and Madagascar.

Grammothele delicatula (Henn.)Ryv.,in Ryvarden & Johansen, Prelim. Polyp. Fl. E. Afr. (Oslo): 37 (1980); *Poria delicatula*Henn.,Bot. Jb.34: 44. 1904.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Baratang, on dead hardwood wood trunk, 23.03.2013, *JRS* 100782, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Eastern Himalaya, A. & N Islands) Pan tropical species Sierra Leone, Liberia, Kenya & Tanzania, Brazil & Australia.

Grammothele fuligo (Berk. & Br.)Ryv.,Trans. Br. Mycol. Soc.73(1): 15. 1979.; *Polyporus fuligo* Berk. & Broome, *J. Linn. Soc.*, Bot. 14(no. 73): 53. 1873 [1875]

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Rut Island, deadrotting tree trunk, 25.03.2013, *JRS* 100751, (BSD).

Distribution: India (West Bengal, Western Himalaya, A. & N Islands) Pan tropical species and quite common when the right habitats are examined, such as old palm leaves etc.

Hapalopilus albo-citrinus (Petch) Ryv., in Ryvarden & Johansen, Prelim. Polyp. Fl. E. Afr. (Oslo): 359. 1980; *Poria albocitrina* Petch, Annls. R. bot. Gdns Peradeniya 7(4): 286. 1922.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Mount Harriet, on dead wood, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100597, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands,Arunachal Pradesh, Western Himalaya) ; known from Rwanda, Kenya, and Sri Lanka

Hexagonia apiaria (Pers.) Fr., Epicr. Syst. Mycol. (Upsaliae): 497. (1838) [1836-1838]; *Polyporus apiarius* Pers., in Gaudichaud-Beaupré in Freycinet, *Voy. Uranie.*, Bot.: 169 (1827) [1826-1830]

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, dead rotting wood , 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100855, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands,Eastern Himalaya**)** Asian species, known from India and east wards to China and Philippines, some Islands in the pacific and in Australia.

Hexagonia hirta (Fr.) Fr., Epicr. Syst. Mycol. (Upsaliae): 496 (1838) [1836-1838]; *Favolus hirtus* P. Beauv**.**, Flore Oware Benin 1: 74. 1805.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National Park, Fallen stump, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100754, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Eastern Himalaya, A. & N Islands) Africa.

Hexagonia tenuis (Hook.)Fr., Epicr. Syst. Mycol. (Upsaliae): 498. (1838) [1836-1838]

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, dead wood, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100755, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Western Himalaya, Jharkhand, A. & N Islands)Pan tropical and probably the most common polypore in the tropics. Africa, China, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Australia, all countries south of the Sahara.

Lentinus connatus Berk., London J. Bot**.**1(3): 145. 1842. **Plate-1(6)**

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G National Park, rotten stump, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100887, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Uttarakhand, A N. Islands) Tanzania, Uganda, Philippine, Sri Lanka.

Lentinus sajor-caju (Fr.) Fr., Epicr. Syst. Mycol. (Upsaliae): 393 (1838) [1836-1838]; *Agaricus sajor-caju* Fr., Syst. Mycol. (Lundae) 1: 175. 1821.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Wimberligunj Reserve Forest, fallen twigs , 27.03.2013, *JRS* 100858, (BSD).

*Distribution:*India (Uttrakhand, West Bengal, A N. Islands) Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda.

Lentinus squarrosulus Mont., Annls. Sci. Nat. Bot., sér. 2 18: 21. 1842. **Plate-1(3)**

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Islands, on dead wood, 25.03.2013, 100748, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Uttarakhand, Western Ghats, A N. Islands) Kenya, Tanzania, Zaire, Sri Lanka.

Lenzites vespacea (Pers.) Pat., Essai Tax. Hyménomyc. (Lons-le-Saunier): 91. 1900; *Polyporus vespaceus* Pers., in Gaudichaud-Beaupré in Freycinet, Voy. Uranie., Bot.: 170. 1827 [1826-1830].

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Wimberligunj Reserve Forest, on dead wood, 27.03.2013, *JRS* 100820, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands,Arunachal Pradesh) Pan tropical and very common in East Africa from Ethiopia to Malawi.

Lignosus sacer (Afzel. ex Fr.) Torrend, Brotéria, Sér. bot. 18: 121 (1920)**;** *Polyporus sacer* Afzel. ex Fr., Fung. Guin.: 1-8. 1837.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Mount Harriet, on dead wood, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100728, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands,Eastern Himalaya) Tropical Africa from Sierra Lone to Kenya, South Africa, China, Malaysia, Indonesia, Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia, Australia.

Loweporus tephroporus (Mont.) Ryv.,in Ryvarden & Johansen, Prelim. Polyp. Fl. E. Afr. (Oslo): 416. 1980; *Polyporus tephroporus* Mont., Annls. Sci. Nat. Bot., sér. 3 **4**: 358 (1845)

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, dead rotting trunk of hardwood, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100835, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands,throughout the tropical areas)Pan tropical, widespread in East Africa and *Specimen* have been examined from Ethiopia to Malawi.

Megasporoporia cavernulosa (Berk.)Ryv., in Ryvarden, Wright & Rajchenberg, Mycotaxon16(1): 174 (1982); *Polyporus cavernulosus* Berk., *Hooker's J. Bot.* Kew Gard. Misc.8: 235 (1856).

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National Park, rotting hardwood stump, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100754, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Eastern Himalaya, A. & N Islands) Florida, widespread in tropical America and Africa.

Microporellus chocolatus (Lloyd) Ryv.,Mycotaxon 38: 85. 1990; *Polyporus chocolatus* Lloyd, Mycol. Writ.**7**(Letter 69): 1194. 1923.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Wimberligunj Reserve Forest, dead deciduous wood, 27.03.2013, *JRS* 100559, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Western Ghats, A. & N Islands)

Microporellus dealbatus (Berk.& Curt.)Murr., Bull. Torrey bot. Club 32(9): 483. 1905; *Polyporus dealbatus* Berk. & M.A. Curtis, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 2 12: 432 (1853)

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, on rotting stump, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100755, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands) Gulf coast and lower Atlantic coast of United states, Central & South America.

Microporus affinis (Blume & Nees: Fr.) Kunt.,Revis. gen. pl. (Leipzig) 3(2): 494. 1898; *Polyporus affinis* Blume & T. Nees, Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol.13: 18. 1826.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G National Park,on rotten stump, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100606, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands,Eastern Himalaya) .Common species throughout the tropics in the old world from Western Africa to Pacific areas.

Microporus xanthopus (Fr.) Kunt.,Revis. gen. pl. (Leipzig) **3**(2): 494 (1898); *Polyporus xanthopus* Fr., Observ. Mycol. (Havniae) 2: 255 (1818).

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Wimberligunj Reserve Forest, on dead thin branches of hardwoods, 27.03.2013, *JRS* 100805, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands, Eastern and Western Himalaya**)** very common throughout the tropics in the old world from western Africa to the Pacific areas.

Neofomitella rhodophaea (Lev.)Y.C.Dai, Hai,J. Li & Vlasak, In Li, Li Vlasak & Dai, Mycotaxon 129 (1):15. 2014;*Fomitopsis rhodophaea*(Lév.) Imazeki, *Bull. Tokyo Sci. Mus.***6**: 92 (1943);*Polyporus rhodophaeus*Lév.,Annls. Sci. Nat. Bot., sér. 3 **2**: 190 (1844).

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National Park, rotting stump, of hardwoods, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100804, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands, West Bengal) China, Japan, Malaysia.

Nigrofomes melanoporus (Mont.) Murr.,Bull. Torrey bot. Club 31(8): 425. 1904; *Polyporus melanoporus* Mont., Annls. Sci. Nat. Bot., sér. 2 **17**: 127 (1842) **Plate-1(4)**

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Baratang, base of a dead tree trunk, 23.03.2013, *JRS* 100765, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands,Eastern and Western Himalaya).Pan tropical but nowhere common. In Africa from Ivory Coast, Cameroon , Zaire, Rwanda, Kenya, China, Malaysia, USA, Vietnam and Tanzania.

Nigroporus durus (Jungh.) Murr., Bull. Torrey bot. Club 34: 471 (1907); *Polyporus durus*Jungh., Praem. Fl. Crypt. Javae (Batavia): 62. 1838.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Rut Island, on a dead standing tree trunk of hardwood, 25.03.2013, *JRS* 100815, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands,Eastern and Western Himalaya) Pale tropical; species and widespread from western Africa to the Philippines, China, Vietnam, Philippines and Australia.

Nigroporus vinosus (Berk.) Murr., *Bull. Torrey bot. Club* **32**(7): 361 (1905); *Polyporus vinosus* Berk., Annls. Mag. nat. Hist., Ser. 2 9: 195. 1852.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Wimberligunj Reserve Forest, on dead wood, 27.03.2013, *JRS* 100819, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands,Western Himalaya) Pan tropical but not reported from tropical. Australia, China, Vietnam, Malaysia, USA. It is widespread in Africa, but nowhere common (Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nigeria, Zaire, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi and South Africa.)

Oxyporus cervinogilvus (Jungh.) Ryvarden [as '*cervin-ogilvus*'], Norw. Jl Bot. 20: 3. 1973; *Polyporus cervinogilvus*Jungh.,*Verh. Batav.Genootsch.Kunst. Wet.***17**(2): 45 (1838)

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Mount Harriet, on dead wood, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100829, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands,Eastern Himalaya and Punjab) Asian species known from India to Fiji, South to Australia and North to Southern part of China.

Pachykytospora papyracea (Cooke) Ryvarden, Norw. Jl Bot. 19: 233. 1972; *Poria papyracea* Cooke, *Grevillea***14**(no. 72): 111 (1886).

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, on dead rotting hardwood, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100853, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands,Eastern Himalaya) North &south America, Sri Lanka, India, New Zealand, Australia, Tasmania. In Africa found in Zaire, Burundi, Malawi, Madagascar, Kenya, China, USA and Tanzania.

Perenniporia martia (Berk.) Ryvarden [as '*martius*'], Norw. Jl Bot.19: 143. 1972**;** *Polyporus martius* Berk.,Hooker's J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc.**8**: 198. 1856.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National Park, rotting stump, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100843, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands,Eastern and Western Himalaya) Pan tropical, but nowhere common. In Africa from Kenya, Uganda, Zaire and Malawi, and China.

Polyporus grammocephalus Berk.,London J. Bot.**1**: 148. 1842.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, rottten log, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100857, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands, Western Himalaya)**;** Asian species widespread from Pakistan to India, to China and Fiji and South to Australia.

Polyporus tricholoma Mont., Annls. Sci. Nat. Bot., sér. 2 8: 365. 1837.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Wimberligunj Reserve Forest, fallen twigs , 27.03.2013, *JRS* 100804, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands, Western Himalaya**)** Africa, Nigeria

Pyrofomes albomarginatus (Zipp. ex Lév.) Ryvarden[as '*albo-marginatus*'], Norw. Jl Bot.19: 236 (1972); *Polyporus albomarginatus* Zipp.ex Lév., Annls. Sci. Nat. Bot., sér. 3 2: 191. 1844.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Baratang, dead wood, 23.03.2013, *JRS* 1000565, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands, Meghalaya, Western Himalaya)Pale tropical in Africa from Nigeria, Angola, and Zaire, apparently more widespread in Asia from Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Sarawak, Philippines and Australia.

Theleporus calcicolor (Sacc.& Syd.)Ryv., Trans. Br. Mycol. Soc.**73**(1): 12. 1979; *Polyporus calceus* Berk. & Broome, *J. Linn. Soc.*, Bot. **14**(no. 73): 55 (1873) [1875].

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Rut Island, freshly fallen hardwood tree, 25.03.2013, *JRS* 100855, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands, Arunchal Pradesh), Sri Lanka, Malaya and Tanzania.

Tinctoporellus epimiltinus (Berk.& Br.)Ryv.,Trans. Br. Mycol. Soc.73(1): 18 (1979); *Polyporus epimiltinus* Berk. & Broome, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 14(no. 73): 54. 1873 [1875]

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Wimberligunj Reserve Forest, on dead wood, 27.03.2013, *JRS* 100718, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands, West Bengal, Meghalaya) Pan tropical and in Africa known from Sierra Leone in West

Trametes cotonea (Pat. & Har.)Ryv., Norw. Jl Bot.19: 236. 1972; *Polyporus cotoneus* Pat. & Har., Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr.9: 208. 1893.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Mount Harriet, on dead wood, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100830, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands,Meghalaya, Eastern Himalaya) Afro-Asian species common in Africa from Ghana and Sierra Leone in the West to Ethiopia in the north and through Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Malawi. Further from Mauritius, Reunion and Socotra in the Indian Ocean. and Thailand.

Trametes leonina (Kl.) Imazeki, Bull. Govt.Forest Exp. Sta. Tokyo **57** :120. 1952**;** *Funalia leonine* (Kl.) Pat., *Essai Tax.* Hyménomyc. (Lons-le-Saunier): 95 (1900); *Polyporus leoninus* Klotzsch, in Dietrich, *Fl. Regn. Boruss.*7: 459 (1839).

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G National Park, rotten stump, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 10005186, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands, Western Himalaya); widespread and scattered throughout tropical Africa, Pakistan, & Sri Lanka, China, New Guinea ; apparently not known in Australia.

Trametes marianna (Pers.) Ryv.,Persoonia **7**(2): 309. 1973; *Polyporus mariannus* Pers**.**, in Gaudichaud-Beaupré in Freycinet, *Voy.* Uranie., Bot.: 173. (1827) [1826-1830].

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, on dead hardwood, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100833, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands, West Bengal and Meghalaya) Paleotropical species from Western Africa to Australia but in Africa, from east Africa, Kenya.

Trametes menziesii (Berk.)Ryv.,[as '*menzeisii*'], Norw. Jl Bot.**19** (3-4): 236. 1972, *Polyporus menziesii* Berk., *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, Ser. 1 **10**: 378 (1843) [1842].

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National Park, on rotting stump, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100844, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands,Eastern Himalaya) pale tropical species, widespread in Africa, but apparently not as common as in south-east Asia. In Africa from Ghana, Sierra Loom Pakistan to the Pacific Islands and south to Australia.

Trametes pubescens (Schumach.)Pilát, in Kavina & Pilát, Atlas Champ. l'Europe, Ill, Polyporaceae (Praha) **1**: 268 (1939); *Boletus pubescens* Schumach.,Enum. pl. (Kjbenhavn) **2**: 384 (1803).

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Wimberligunj Reserve Forest, dead deciduous wood, 27.03.2013, *JRS* 100847, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands,Eastern and Western Himalaya) Cosmopolitan species, widespread in east Africa, Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania.

Trametes variegata (Berk.) Zmitr., Wasser & Ezhov, Intern. J. Mush (Redding) **14** (3): 307-319. 2012 ;*Hexagonia variegata* Berk., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. II 9:196,1852;

Hexagonia papyracea Berk. Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., Ser. 1 **10**: 379. 1843 [1842].

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Wimberligunj Reserve Forest, dead deciduous wood, 27.03.2013, *JRS* 100880, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Eastern & Western Himalaya, A. & N Islands) Louisiana, Florida, Neotropical species known from practically all countries South to Northern Argentina.

Trichaptum byssogenum (Jungh.) Ryvarden [as '*byssogenus*'], Norw. Jl Bot.**19** (3-4): 237. 1972. *Polyporus byssogenus*Jungh.,*Praem. Fl. Crypt. Javae* (Batavia): 43 (1838)

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M.G. National Park, on dead stump, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100907, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands, Meghalaya, Punjab)Pan tropical and in Africa noted from Liberia to Ethiopia and Southwards to Malawi.

Trichaptum sector (Ehrenb.) Kreisel, Monografias, Ciencias, Univ. Habana, Ser. 4 **16**: 84. 1971; *Boletus sector*Ehrenb., in Nees von Esenbeck (ed.), Horae Phys. Berol.: 86. 1820.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Wimberligunj Reserve Forest, onfallen twigs , 27.03.2013, *JRS* 100903, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands, Western Himalaya);USA ,Argentina, China, Brazil, USA.

SCHIZOPHYLLACEAE

Schizophyllum commune Fr. [as '*Schizophyllus communis*'], Observ. Mycol. (Havniae) 1: 103. 1815.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Baratang, dead wood, 23.03.2013, *JRS* 100964, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands,Eastern Himalaya); Africa, Australia, USA, Asia.

STEREACEAE

Acanthofungus ahmadii (Boidin) Sheng H.Wu, Boidin & C.Y.Chien, Mycotaxon 76:159. 2000; *Xylobolus ahmadii* (Boidin) Boidin, Revue Mycol., Paris 23: 341.1958; *Stereum ahmadii* Boidin [as '*ahmadi*'], Biologia, Lahore 2: 217. 1956.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Wimberligunj Reserve Forest, dead decidious wood, 27.03.2013, *JRS* 100946, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands,Eastern and Western Himalaya)Pakistan, Nepal.

Lopharia papyracea (Bres.) D.A. Reid, Kew Bull.12: 131 (1957); *Lloydella papyracea* Bres., Mycol. Writ.1(Notes 6): 51. 1901.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Mount Harriet, on dead wood of *Shorea robusta*, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100953, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Western Himalaya & A. & N Islands), Africa, USA.

Lopharia rhodocarpa (Rehill & B.K. Bakshi) S.S. Rattan, Biblthca Mycol. 60: 172. 1977; *Peniophora rhodocarpa* Rehill & B.K. Bakshi, Forest Bull. Dehra Dunn, II 242: 4. 1965.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Ross Island, twigs of *Castanea sativa*, 24.03.2013, *JRS* 100932, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Western Himalaya & A. & N Islands), Worldwide

Xylobolus princeps (Jungh.) Boidin, Revue Mycol. Paris 23:341,1958 ; *Stereum princeps*(Jungh.) Lév., Annls. Sci. Nat. Bot., sér. 3 2: 210. 1844; *Thelephora princeps*Jungh.,*Praem. Fl. Crypt. Javae* (Batavia): 38 (1838).

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G. National Park, Fallen stump, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100945, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands,Eastern Himalaya) USA,

THELEPHORACEAE

Amaurodon viridis (Alb. & Schwein.) J. Schröt., in Cohn, Krypt.-Fl. Schlesien (Breslau) 3.1(25–32): 461 (1888) [1889]; *Sistotrema viride* Alb. & Schwein., *Consp. fung.* (Leipzig): 262 (1805).

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Rut Island, dead angiospermic twig, 25.03.2013, *JRS* 100870, (BSD).

Distribution: India (Uttarakhand, A. & N Islands), USA, Russia, East Africa

Thelephora gelatinoidea Lloyd, Mycol. Writ.6 (Letter 61): 890. 1919.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, M. G National Park, rotten stump, 26.03.2013, *JRS* 100919, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands) USA, Africa.

Tomentella calcicola (Bourd.& Galz.)Larsen, Taxon 16: 511. 1967; *Caldesiella ferruginosa var. calcicola* Bourdot & Galzin, *Hyménomyc.de France* (Sceaux): 471. 1928 .

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Wimberligunj Reserve Forest, fallen twigs , 27.03.2013, *JRS* 100955, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands)Russia, Siberia.

Tomentella cinerascens (P. Karst.)Höhn. & Litsch., *Sber. Akad.Wiss.Wien*, Math.-naturw.Kl., Abt. 1 115: 1570. 1906; *Hypochnus cinerascens* P. Karst., *Meddn Soc. Fauna Flora fenn.*16: 2. 1888.

Specimen examined: India: A & N Islands, Baratang, on dead wood, 23.03.2013, *JRS* 100962, (BSD).

Distribution: India (A. & N Islands) Europe, Russia, Siberia, Caucasus.

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